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 1870
 South Glastonbury J.H. Hale
 [Catalogue]
 INDEXED
 SECTION OF SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.

THE SUPPLY

1898

Fruits of Water

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 U. S. Department of Agriculture.

J. H. HALE

SOUTH GLASTONBURY
 CONN.

THE PIPES

3 FARMS, 1200 ACRES
 200,000 FRUITING TREES

Superior Quality and Uniform Grade
 Guaranteed by this Label on
HALE'S FRUITS
 ALWAYS BEST IN MARKET
 Scientifically Grown and Fully Ripened
 Monitored by Advanced Methods
 Largest Growers
 100 Acres World
 200,000 TREES
J. H. HALE
 SAME ALL THROUGH "U.C. TOP U.C. ALL"

THE WATER



READ BEFORE YOU ORDER

Please Read the following Directions, Terms, etc., before making your order, as nearly every question that can be asked in regard to our business is answered under this head, and it will save a vast amount of correspondence.

Your Name, Post Office and State should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many

an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters, and sometimes orders with remittances, with either signature, post office or state omitted. No matter if you write several times, *always give full name and post office address.*

Terms Cash in Advance. Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting. Better send the money right along with the order.

Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Draft on New York; all these forms are safe and convenient.

The Prices in this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates. Where not quoted separately, they will be furnished at double the rate per dozen.

All Packing is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge, except that on trees at hundred or thousand rates we charge actual cost of bale or box. Everything is carefully labeled.

Should we be out of any variety ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value unless otherwise ordered.

Plants by Mail. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it convenient to have plants sent by mail. **We pack safely, so as to guarantee to any part of the United States,** at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 10 cents per 50, 15 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 10 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, 1-yr., 15 cents per dozen.

Summer Prices of Strawberry Plants. Dozen rates doubled during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. Hundred rates doubled during June and July, and one-half added to quoted price during August, after which present hundred price prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties prices will be reduced and special quotation given on application. No thousand rates after June.

Shipping Facilities. Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plants direct from here by Adams Express.

Fast Freight. Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plants can often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in such cases, as there is often great delay. Daily boat from here to New York, where it connects with all lines.

Dip the Plants in Water as soon as Received, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal, and it pays to be careful.

Order Early. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order, "*Fill at once, as my ground is ready,*" forgetting that we may have many orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late!*

Lost Orders. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write, giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full.* Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give name, post office, county and state in full.*

Location. The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages, 8 miles south of Hartford. Electric cars from north side of Post Office Hartford, every half hour. The Hartford and New York line of steamers make daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is two miles away. **Railroad Station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P. O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford County, Conn. Telegraph address, "HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."** A long-distance telephone in our office delivers telegraph messages promptly, and at the same time gives us direct communication with all patrons all over the northeastern states.

"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, send all orders for small-fruit plants to

Registered Telegraph Address,
"HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."

J. H. HALE,
South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.



"FRUITS OF WATER"

How to Transform the Element
into Berries and Dollars

"IN his last two Catalogues, Hale told us all about his start in fruit culture, and stimulated many a hard-working fruit-grower by his useful hints and cheerful way of looking at things. I wonder what he will find to talk about next season," was the remark of one of a group of America's leading pomologists, who in Washington a few months ago were discussing fruit men and methods. At a banquet that evening most of the fruit men took

FRUIT MEN

TAKE WATER

water. Stronger drink rarely finds much favor with a true lover of choice fruits—I drink water myself, and my plants and trees drink more. Possibly the fact that in my early farm days I was in the employ of a milkman may have had something to do with my liking for water and for the business possibilities of selling it in other than its pure state, at a price that pays a big profit on its manipulation. Pure milk is 87 per cent water, and may be further diluted by breed, feed and greed. Many of our fruits carry as much water as milk does, and when further honestly diluted, as they may be by culture, feeding, mulching and irrigation, the public can be very easily induced to take water in tremendous doses and pay big money for it, too. The "nubbin" strawberry, or little dried-up peach or plum, may be less than 80 per cent water, and so contain proportionately more of the valuable solids; yet the great, luscious fellows carrying over 90 per cent water sell for double

DOSE THE

PUBLIC



One of the many "keys to the situation" is to unlock the water of my farm—25,000 gallons daily—and send it coursing through tree, shrub and vine into the fruit basket and off to market.

money—over 100 per cent profit on the water alone!

The whole theory of successful soil culture consists in selling water, because it is the cheapest gift to man. The grain farmer cuts great chunks off the plant-food in the soil and sends it away. So does the potato grower, the market-gardener, the hay farmer and to a less extent the dairyman. The fruit-grower keeps most of his plant food at home and sells water just as truly as though he tapped the spring and piped its water down to the market, only the fruit baskets take the place of water mains.

Some of these thoughts, the loss of fruit crops through drouth or lack of thorough preparation and culture in other years, lead me now to take water as a leading thought, and by a better understanding of its uses, help to float one of my many friends and customers off the sandbars of unprofitable fruit culture, safe into a harbor of fine fruits and satisfactory markets.

FLOAT MY

FRIENDS

Why should poets and the literary world generally be allowed to absorb all the lights of water? Tennyson's "Brook," with its joyous bubble; Rebecca at the well, that delightful story of hospitality and love; "The Old Oaken Bucket," and its translation into 58 different languages, all have charms for us, and will forever go on unlocking fountains of pleasant memories. But I am wandering; perhaps Catalogue space that costs me about \$1 per line ought not to be wasted in sentiment! The plain fact is, water from "brook," "well," or "bucket" is likely to be chuck full of microbes and bacteria, while turned into fruits the bacteria is screened out, and we have "Fruits of Water" pure and unadulterated.

Chemical analysis shows the composition of our leading fruits to be:

Apples—84.1 water; 15.9 solids.
Blackberries—88.9 water; 11.1 solids.
Raspberries—85.6 water; 14.4 solids.

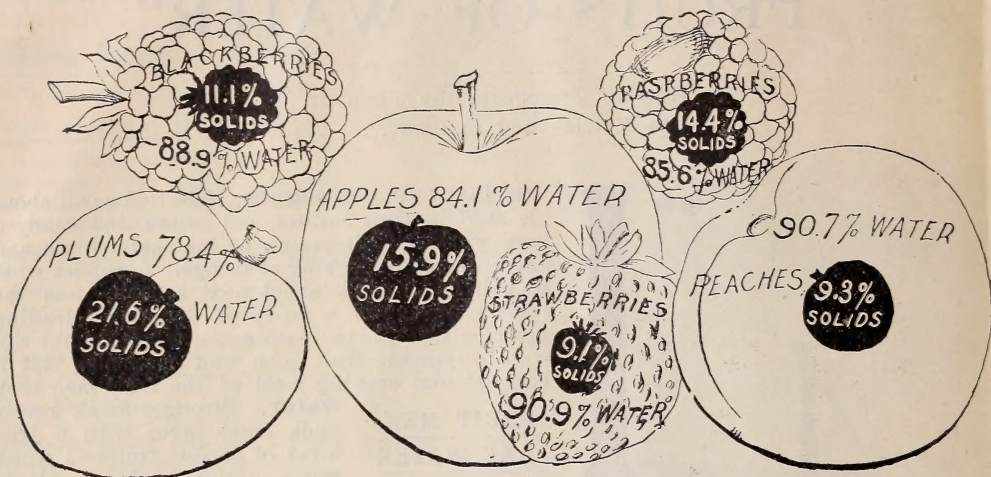
Strawberries—90.9 water; 9.1 solids.
Peaches—90.7 water; 9.3 solids.
Plums—78.4 water; 21.6 solids.

LINKS OF

PLANT-FOOD

WASTED

SENTIMENT



THE WATER IN FRUITS. The black spots show the solids; the balance is all water. The fellow who don't work water into his fruit usually has a crop of stuff not much larger than the solid spots!

The sweet young thing suggested that, as they loved each other so fervently, though poor, they "could marry, even if for a time they lived on bread and water"; and "he" agreed if she would furnish the bread, he would hustle about and try to get the water. With our fruits nearly nine parts water to one of solids, it is about time fruit-growers began to hustle after that water—loving Nature will come near doing the rest.

WATER City people have to buy their water, but in the country water is "free as salvation" and often purer than some brands that are offered. Disguised in the luscious strawberry, blooming raspberry, ebony blackberry, or beneath the rosy skin of some one of our delicious tree fruits, water finds a ready market at prices that leave "millions in it" for the one who most skillfully assists Nature in "turning water into wine" (fruits). Every season occurs the apparent miracle of turning water, often impure and unwholesome, into rich and healthful fruits, which are "absolutely pure," and free from all germs or microbes.

DISGUISED IN A STRAWBERRY

A MIRACLE How best and most economically to assist Nature in the work, and reap greatest rewards, is the question! How shall the watercourses be turned into channels of tree, plant and vine, and help to turn the wheels of fruit culture in such a way as to give best final results?

"The wheel will never turn again with the water that is past" has been a very pretty sentiment, but just as the rushing waters of Lake Erie go past the many wheels of Buffalo's great industries and 32 miles below go tumbling over the great cataract of Niagara with a power which starts many electric currents quickly back to Buffalo to set in motion its thousands of wheels of industry, so by modern electric methods, the world over, many a wheel does turn again with the water that is past. And in fruit culture, the water that passed in rains of long ago may be made to do us service; modern methods and tools, and better and more thorough soil culture bring back and retain the water of the earth below, so that our plants are maintained in healthy, vigorous growth and fruitfulness.

MODERN METHODS

Some of these valuable farm implements I term "pumps," as well as pulverizers and weed killers. Then plants and trees as "pumps" are working out the moisture through their foliage, or molding it up into fruitful shapes, often faster than natural conditions can supply it. Just as many a great ship has been lost at sea because at the critical moment all her pumps were not in good working order, or properly manned, so the wreck of many a fruit harvest could have been averted had all the farm "pumps" been in proper repair and working at their full capacity. There has been a great improvement in pumps of all kinds within a few years past, and the makers of farm "culture pumps" have not been one whit behind the makers of other pumps in securing better results with less energy. In fruit culture the first and best "pumps" to set up and keep in good working order are the modern plows, sub-soilers, harrows and cultivators—soil pulverizers that, rightly and thoroughly used, fit the land to absorb and retain moisture in seasons of drouth, or pass it off freely when in rainy seasons it comes in too great abundance.

CULTURE PUMPS

Good plowing is not simply turning over a little of the top soil, but consists in pulverizing and mellowing it. Harrowing should be more than "a touch and go." The amount of water a soil is capable of holding depends entirely upon the fineness of its particles; an acre of land thoroughly and finely pulverized to the depth of one foot will hold a hundred times as much water as would the same acre crudely plowed and poorly harrowed.

AN ORTHODOX SPONGE

Any small boy knows that a cubic foot of sponge will absorb more water than a cubic foot of cast iron, therefore, give your soil a chance to "sponge" the moisture, while you sell it in the market in fruit baskets at a price that will put you in a position where there never will be a necessity to "sponge" your living out of any one else. Where the sub-soil is solid and compact, use of the sub-soil plow assists drainage in wet seasons, and promotes the upward movement of soil moisture in a dry one.

To maintain a surface mulch of fine dry earth over thoroughly prepared fruit lands is the next step in the conservation of soil moisture, and for this purpose the fine-toothed cultivator, smoothing harrows and clod crushers are best. For the surface "mulch pump," heavy coarse teeth, that leave a rough uneven surface, should be avoided whenever possible, and the finer toothed implements used often enough to keep the surface soft and mellow at all times. **No crust-**

THE NEXT STEP

ing-over of the surface should be allowed, if one wishes to prevent the escape of moisture from the soil.

Another class of "pumps" that open up the soil to more free water circulation are the clover and other deep-rooting plants that may be used as cover crops for fall and winter.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE

These, sown in late summer and early fall, after a season of thorough tillage, serve a double purpose, and when plowed down in early spring, by their humus and their root growth loosen the soil and add to the sponge-like effect obtained by good culture.

Therefore, keep the "pumps" of good culture and green crops busy at work at all times in the preparation of soils for fruit crops, and among the trees and plants, whenever practical. This, of course, is nearly all the time, except during the few weeks of fruit maturity in tree and in most of the small fruits (with the strawberry, however, there should be no culture the spring preceding fruitage).

When "culture pumps" cannot work, and the "earth mulch-pump" gets out of order through cessation of soil culture, then the other mulch pump of old hay, leaves, straw, coarse litter, old boards, rails, sticks, or even stones, may be used, for under any of these in a dry time may be found moisture close to the surface of the soil. Therefore, when no other pumps can be kept at work, don't neglect these mulch pumps.

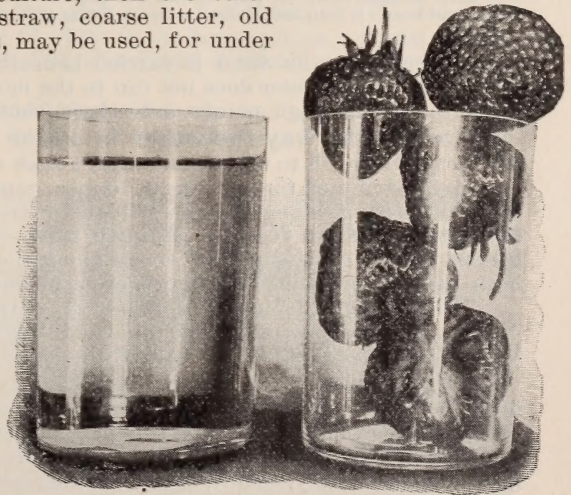
Irrigation should follow and not precede other water supply methods.

Get the foundation of success fully grounded

IRRIGATION

by right soil preparation and good culture; then if further water can be used to good advantage at any season of the year, plan for irrigation. **Don't waste any time on wind-mills, small, cheap pumps and tanks, except for very small tracts. It takes 27,000 gallons of water to give an acre a single inch of water, and in a dry time I find three such applications a week none too much, if any material results are to be obtained.**

Steam pumps that will lift from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons a day can be had for \$300 or \$500. Rams of enormous size and lifting power can now be obtained, and somewhere in nearly every neighborhood there is a sufficient water supply to draw from with one or the other of these. In many places not too far away, water can be found sufficiently elevated to admit of its being brought in open ditches to where it can be utilized for irrigating purposes, while in still more in-

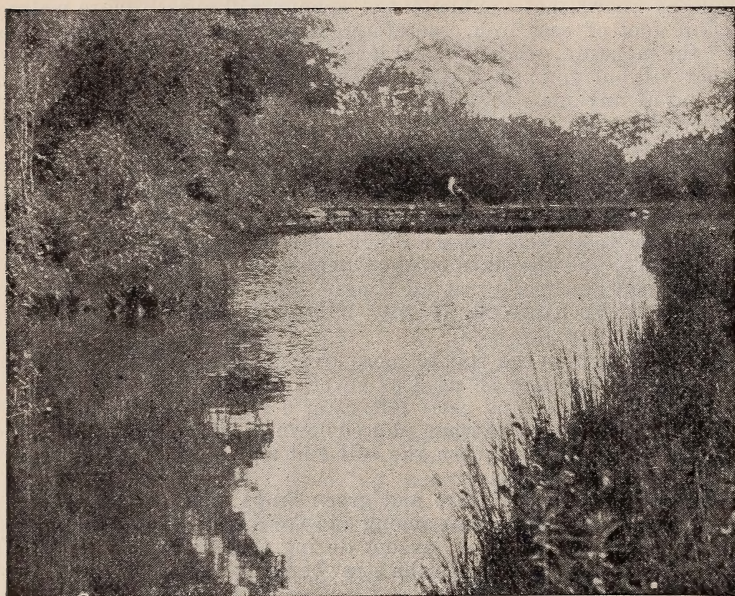


Here are two samples of water from our lively spring brook. They came from the reservoir through the same pipe line till within 100 feet of where photographed. One was drawn off through a faucet, and the other through the roots and fruit-stalks of a Clyde strawberry plant. **The plant pipe, however, changed the color, form and quality of the water, and gave to it a high market value.** These perfect specimens of Clyde, 16 and 20 to the quart, sold on day picture was taken at 20 and 25 cts. per quart, or \$25 per barrel for the water that went through the strawberry pipe line! Clyde, with its deep-rooting habit, has all its pipe lines long, broad and deep, which enable it to draw up the moisture and fruit well on light, thin soils, often too dry for other varieties.

stances water could be brought under pressure in pipes under ground, when it could be made to flow over many acres that could thus be made to double their productive capacity.

Neighborhood and co-operative effort and capital are what are needed for this line of work. When these cannot be secured, the fruit-grower may go it alone, if he has

faith in his business and himself! This is the kind of "watered stock" that will pay.



FIRST FRUITS OF WATER ON THE HALE FARM.

The little storage reservoir that checks our playful brook in its bubbling career, and heads it into useful channels. A living picture of purity itself!

heavy iron pipes the water is carried beneath the surface of some sixty acres of our best fruit lands. The water does not run in the most direct line to the farm home and buildings, but rather along high points and ridges, somewhat regardless of distance.

Most of the way the water is under very heavy pressure, with hydrants every 200 feet, to bring it to the surface with a rush wherever wanted. From these higher levels it is easily distributed through open ditches, pipe lines or wooden troughs, through the fields for plant setting, along the line of plant or tree rows in the growing season. **At fruiting time there is no fear of drouth now—we just unlock the brook and turn it loose!** The "gravity pump" sends along the water now, reinforcing all those that have been used before, and ensuring a crop, no matter how dry the season.

"Plow pumps," "harrow pumps," "cultivator pumps," "horse pumps," "hoe pumps," "mulch pumps," "wind," "steam" and "gravity pumps," all cost money. **Will it pay? That's the question** that comes to the average fruit-grower.

**WILL IT
PAY?**

Mr. Average Fruit-Grower, do a little careful figuring, and you will find these extra cultural and water methods pay profits of from 100 to 500 per cent. Unless you are rich, and it is not your object to make a profit on your fruit farm operations, you cannot afford to do without them. The figures of J. C. Eddy, a noted strawberry grower of Simsbury, Conn., speak for themselves:

"Irrigated acre yields 6,640 quarts strawberries; average price, 11 cts.\$730.40
Non-irrigated acre yields 2,400 quarts; average price, 8 cts. 192.00

The 'Fruits of Water' (in cash).....\$538.40"

Water increased the yield 276 per cent, also made such large, fine fruit as to increase selling price $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or nearly 700 per cent profit on his water investment of \$80, this sum being 10 per cent on the \$800 invested in water rams, reservoirs, etc. Mr. Eddy's plant has a capacity for irrigating more than 10 acres; therefore, charging the whole \$80 to one acre does not show the real proportion of profits; yet profits as here shown will soon pay for tools, labor and water, almost without end.

Just at present bushels of apples, wheat and potatoes sell for about the same

price, \$1 for 60 pounds. In the apples we sell 1 ounce nitrogen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces potash and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce phosphoric acid, which costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, leaving $98\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the water. Potatoes take from the farm 4 ounces nitrogen, 2 ounces phosphoric acid and nearly 5 ounces potash, valued at $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, leaving $93\frac{3}{4}$ cents for the water. The bushel of wheat has $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds nitrogen, 10 ounces phosphoric acid and 5 of potash, worth $30\frac{1}{4}$ cents, leaving only $69\frac{3}{4}$ cents for the water. Fifteen bushels of apples take no more plant food from the soil than one bushel of wheat, yet bottled up under their bright skin **you can sell 765 pounds of water for \$14.77!** To sell same amount of water in wheat would take 84 bushels, or the product of five average acres, while the apples would come from one well-grown and well nurtured tree. Eighteen pounds water, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce nitrogen, $\frac{1}{3}$ ounce potash, and so little phosphoric acid that you cannot see it with a microscope, all costing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent, make 10 quarts of strawberries, that sell for \$1, same as the bushel

APPLES, WHEAT AND POTATOES

18 LBS. OF WATER FOR \$1

of wheat, which takes 60 times as much plant food from the soil. **Selling water in a strawberry basket** enriches both the farm and the farmer.

My trial bed and test plot of strawberries is on medium sandy loam soil, well pulverized to the depth of 15 inches, then sub-irrigated by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch perforated iron pipes, lying 6 feet apart, 1 foot below the surface. Every condition is as favorable as I know how to make it for pumping water into strawberries and so securing greatest size and yield. It contains 12 plants each of all leading varieties. Each plant is allowed $2\frac{1}{4}$ square feet of land. Six of the largest and most productive varieties yielded an average of a little more than one quart to the plant, 18,360 quarts per acre. The average for the whole bed, including many shy fruiting varieties, was 5-7 of a quart per plant, or 13,115 quarts per acre, 400 per cent increase over 3,200 quarts, the average yield in the state. These berries were so puffed up in size and beauty by extra conditions that their selling price was 50 per cent above average market prices.

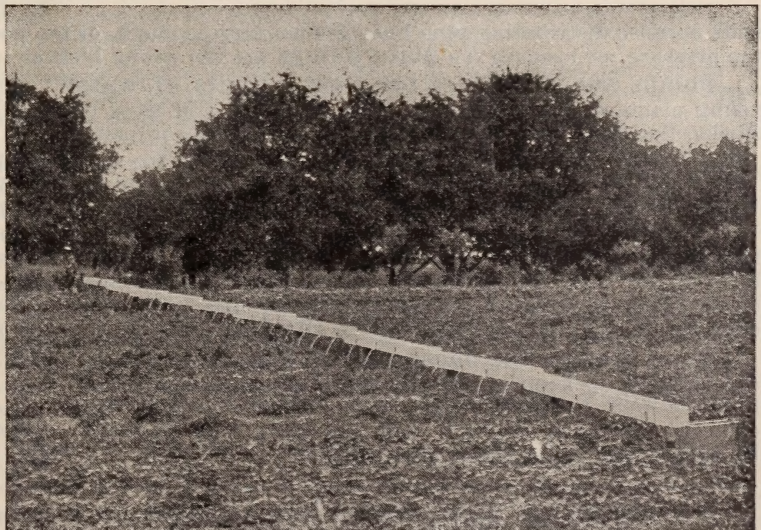
If with water you can float 400 per cent increased yield into market and soak the price up 50 per cent more, does that not show profit enough to keep all soil pumps well oiled and leave a good margin for outside fun? Three hundred and forty big Japan plums, 82 per cent water and 18 parts solid, made a bushel that sold at \$4.80, while 720 of same varieties 26 parts solid and only 74 of water, made a bushel that sold the same day in the same market at \$2.56, or over \$100 per barrel for the extra percentage of water in the larger plums. **Open up the water courses of the soil, and be ready for the flood-tide of prosperity; no use to dam it with "I can't!"**

Water at \$4.60 per bushel in big peaches, or 58.7 a bushel in small ones; here are the figures: My big peaches—100 to the bushel—92 parts water to 8 parts solids, sold at \$5; the same variety, 400 to the bushel, were 84 parts water, 16 of solids, and sold at 70 cents per bushel—\$4.60 for the water and 40 cents for the solids in the large fruit, and 58.7 cents for the water and 11.3 cents for the solids in the small ones, or \$5.64 per gallon for extra water.

You can do it by culture alone. "Horse-leg irrigation," with Cutaway and Acme harrows, was what pumped the water into those high-priced peaches and plums; no need to irrigate till you have finished soil culture.

The Cutaway Harrow Company, of Higganum, Conn.; Duane

THE WAY TO OIL PUMPS



Irrigating troughs, conducting water from main pipe line across strawberry fields. Gates every 3 feet regulate the flow of water down each row. Troughs are in 16-foot sections, resting on old berry crates. Can be easily transferred from one field or section of field to another, as required.

6 How to Transform the Elements into Berries and Dollars.

H. Nash's Acme Harrow, of Millington, N. J.; Syracuse Plow Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., with gang plows, sub-soilers and spring-tooth harrows; the Belcher & Taylor Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., with Yankee Swivel and National plows, spring-tooth and smoothing

harrows; S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., with Planet Jr. Cultivators; Z. Breed Weeder Company, Boston, Mass.; Dean Pump Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Eclipse Spray Pump Company, Benton Harbor, Michigan, are makers of the various styles of "culture," "water" and "spray pumps" I use and believe in. Write them for circulars and information.

It costs me \$500 annually to answer questions that in no way pertain to my business. I sell "plant pumps," and the full "fruits of water" can never be obtained unless **your** plant-pumps are of the best make and bred on water-absorbing, fruit-pumping principles. Plenty of cows will eat up a haystack and a meal bin and drink a well dry, and yet give very little milk. Why? Not because of any fault of the cow's hide, or horns, or throat, or stomach, but simply because the milk-producing organs have not been properly developed.

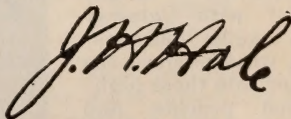
No use to have a great storage reservoir of water in soil, or pond, and then fail in distribution and final re-

sults because distributing pipe lines are not large enough, or too poorly constructed to stand the pressure, or because the **plant pumps** are the wrong kind or in bad order.

Pumps and pipe lines for final "fruits of water" must lead through thrifty young plants with plenty of good roots, plants and trees propagated from healthy fruiting stocks, that have been selected and bred on fruiting principles.

GET THE VERY BEST Having been growing fruit for profit all my life, and now with 1,500 acres in fruit plantations and **selling more dollars' worth of fruit annually than any five nursery firms combined**, I am in a position to furnish plant-pumps that **know the business of turning water into most profitable channels.** The "Plant Pumps" I sell are not old, rusty, or leaky at the joint by exposure to the weather. "Fresh dug plants" are my specialty—see on next page how they are handled. My methods of deep and thorough culture have developed plants and trees that have got in the habit of rooting for a living.

Don't sponge the ideas out of this little story, and then try to keep afloat with cheap plant-pumps! The best are none too good to aid in the development of the choicest "Fruits of Water." Let me help you further by supplying your trees and plants.



If to any this talk appears rainbow-hued, remember that as the sun shining through water gave the original bow of promise, just so surely shall come to those who seek fruits of water through **HALE'S PLANTS and TREES**, and the sunshine of his methods, a bow of promised **PROSPERITY THAT SHALL NEVER FAIL!**



ONE OF MY PRICELESS FARM PICTURES.

Growing strawberry plants in the one-year peach orchard. By open ditch irrigation water enough for both crops is supplied.



THE WAY WE DIG STRAWBERRY PLANTS. We make a list each morning of the 100,000 or more plants wanted for the day's orders, and the foreman of each digging gang has his list of varieties, which are quickly dug with strong "pull forks" (potato hooks), then hustled into heavy sacks to keep from the air, and carted to our cool, moist packing cellar, where the many "strippers," standing at long rows of benches, trim off dead leaves, runners, etc., straighten out roots and tie in bundles of 50, so that when ready for packing they are as fresh as though just out of the ground. I know of no other nursery in the country that handles plants so well to prevent drying out; too many strip them right in the field, and so have plants out in the dry air for hours.

In Attempting to Grow Strawberries

It is better not to know very much than to "know" a lot of things that are not so; and the longer I grow Strawberries the more I am convinced that the Strawberry is a berry that we know very little about. It's a fickle thing, and keeps one guessing all the time what it is going to do next. To lay down absolute rules of Strawberry culture and expect like results to follow in every case will surely lead to disappointment. Strawberries of one variety or another will grow and fruit on about every acre of tillable land in America, but the fellow who attempts to grow Parker Earle, Gandy or Bismarck on sandy plain land will get about as much profit and comfort out of it as he

VARIETIES AND SOILS would go into the Klondike gold regions with a linen suit and a jack-o'-lantern; while planting Tennessee, Haverland or Clyde on stiff, hard clay would only be one more attempt at the North Pole. Don't plant any variety of Strawberry just because it looks well, sells well, or because some one says it's profitable, unless you know it belongs to a type of Strawberries that thrives on your soil.

It is a good plan to test all promising varieties, but let the main plantings be of home-tried and tested ones, always remembering, however, that under present average conditions of propagation and culture, most varieties deteriorate very rapidly, and the fresh blood of new varieties

KEEP UP is what fills a majority of the baskets and brings most profit. Ninety per cent of the best family and market Strawberries of to-day were unknown ten years ago, and 50 per cent are new within five years. Amateurs and money makers who want the best must be alert.

If you know what "thoroughly prepared land" is, why that's none too good for a Strawberry bed; no use to say more!

Healthy boys and Strawberry plants get their appetites out of the same mill, and are big feeders; give them all they can hold. For the Strawberry, well decomposed stable manure, supplemented by potash, is a good feed, if liberally dished out; or from 15 to 20

HUNGRY BERRIES pounds per square rod of a high-grade fruit and vine fertilizer, or a like amount of a mixture five parts bone, two parts muriate of potash and one part nitrate of soda.

You may plant Strawberries any month in the year when the ground is not frozen, but least trouble, less expense and surest and most profitable results come from early spring planting.

DO YOU WANT 50 OR 200 BUSHEL PER ACRE?

The matted-row system is best for the former. You see, with so many plants crowded together on the ground, it is all their "pumps" can do to supply water for so much foliage to evaporate, and there is none left with which to make big Strawberries. The hill system, 20,000 plants per acre,

CULTURE SYSTEMS gives greatest yield of finest berries. Yes, it costs more; but you never did and never will get a dollar's worth of experience for 75 cents. It is more profitable to exchange \$1 for \$5 than nickels for dimes, and that's about the ratio between the matted-row and hill systems; still, it is better to have a nickel-dime combination of thick matted-row than not to grow Strawberries at all.

The Strawberry will bless you with some nice fruit, no matter where planted, how poorly fed or cultivated, how thickly matted or grass o'errun. Cut off blossoms as fast as they appear the first season of planting; to leave the blossoms and let them fruit weakens the plant and seriously curtails next season's crop. Cultivate thoroughly and often to make strong plants, with heavy fruit-crowns, for next season's harvest. The better part of the June Strawberry must be stored up in the plant earlier than the October preceding its maturity. The red rust, often so destructive to the foliage of many varieties as to reduce the crop 50 to 90 per cent, can be checked by spraying with Bordeaux mixture once or twice in September or October, and again two or three times in early spring before fruitage. Give the first spring application as soon as growth begins.

A whisk broom will answer for a sprayer in the small family plot, while in the field the Eclipse Spray Pump is best.

Mulching of some sort is desirable over the beds after the ground is frozen in the fall, and except by removing that directly over the crowns of the plant in early spring, it is best to let it remain on the ground up to and during fruitage, for it serves the double purpose of keeping ground moist and free from weeds and the fruit clean.

GATHERING FRUIT In gathering fruit for market, pick in cool of day when possible, large and small berries in separate baskets. Pack honestly, rounding full. Use clean, white baskets and crates, and till ready to market keep in a cool, dry place, away from currents of air; well cooled fruit will keep longest in tight packages.

Old matted Strawberry beds seldom pay to clean out; better start new ones each year. If you renew the old one at close of fruit season, mow off the tops, loosen mulch and stubble and burn off; harrow whole field and cultivate between the rows. The plants will throw up new growth; thin out the weeds if you can stand expense; otherwise there will be a light crop of earlier berries than would come from a new bed.

These few cultural hints are "headers" only. The Strawberry is such a free grower and bearer that any one with a bit of land may easily have all they want, even though they neglect all best methods of culture.

If wants be greater, ask the soil with better varieties and more thorough cultivation; you will be sure to get all you ask for!

Strawberries as IS Strawberries!

GREAT, luscious fellows can now be had for the asking, but it is best to do your asking through the right sort of plants, and to be sure about this, the advice of one long familiar with many varieties is desirable. I have grown every variety known in America for the last 40 years, and have discarded more than 1,000 varieties. **My trial beds** yearly gather in the new varieties and discard the poorer ones, either new or old; this constant selection enables me to keep abreast of the times. Then by traveling, close observation and extended correspondence, I am enabled to learn the adaptability of varieties to various soils and conditions, so quickly help my friends and customers to the best selection for each particular need.

There is no one best Strawberry, though some combine more good qualities than others. The ideal Strawberry for nine situations would fail on the tenth, while the berry that fails nine times out of ten captures the tenth place and holds it against all comers.

The following described varieties I know **are the best in America.** Careful daily notes of my test plots for a period of six weeks' fruiting enable me to give accurate descriptions and a hint as to soil and purposes to which they are best suited.



BISMARCK.

BISMARCK. Perfect-flowering. This new and vigorous seedling of Bubach in growth has certain leaf characteristics that plainly show its parentage. Plant vigorous, with medium amount of fruit stalks, which are very heavy; broad, dark leaves, fully one-third heavier than Bubach's, somewhat like that variety, only broader and a little darker in color. Moderately productive, but **all the berries are large to very large.** Light scarlet color, like Giant or Manchester, only more glossy. Pink flesh, rather soft, **excellent in quality.** Seeds yellow on the surface; berry of very fine appearance.

Prior to its failure through lack of plant vigor, Bubach was undoubtedly the most popular berry in America. **Bismarck has all the good points of Bubach, combined with perfect blooming, larger and more perfectly formed berries of much higher quality.** For family or fancy

market, any soil but very light, dry sand. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

STONES TO BURN!

"Oh, if they only *would* burn," we thought when clearing a rocky old pasture last fall. Thousands of tons were moved to better fit the land for fruit culture. It cost a heap of money, too—twice what the land was worth. If this will pay me, what profits would come to the man who has clear land to start with!

BRANDYWINE. Very vigorous, perfect-blooming plant; tall fruit stalks; broad, heavy, dark green foliage, with shades of lighter green running through it. Plants very productive, four and five fruit stalks heavily loaded with large to very large berries. Medium red, somewhat like Gandy, only a little more dull. Large yellow seeds on surface; seeds hold the yellow color until thoroughly over-ripe. Flesh red clear through; medium firm, somewhat acid, but with very sprightly flavor. A berry with distinct character of its own. Ripens medium till quite late; does best on heavy loam, muck, or heavy clay. 25 cts. per doz, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

WILLIAM BELT. Heavy, stocky plant, surpassing Sharpless. Perfect bloom, very strong stamens. Medium to very productive of large to very large, bright, deep scarlet berries with yellow seeds. Largest berries flattened and coxcombed, the medium large ones flat-conical. Flesh deep pink, very firm, rich, sweet and high-flavored; a superb berry for the family or fancy market. One of the few great Strawberries that thrives on any but light, thin soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BEVERLY. Perfect-blooming. Vigorous plant; leaf stalks quite tall. Very productive of medium-sized

conical berries; medium dark bright red, without

gloss. Corrugated surface and imbedded seeds. Inclined to have a little lighter color on shady side, even when fully ripe. Resembles Miner and Downing in this respect. Flesh very firm, pink outside, with white center. Quite acid, but with a sprightly flavor. Fine for family and local markets, suited to any soil, but best on heavy loam. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

BUBACH. Imperfect-blooming. Plant with broad, tough foliage of medium green color; productive of large to very large, roundish conical berries, many of them obtuse conical; dull scarlet; pink flesh, insipid and flavorless. For several years this has been one of the most profitable market varieties, and always a great yielder of large berries. Plants are failing in vigor, and it is declining in favor in some sections of the country, while in others it is as popular as ever. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN. Perfect bloomer. Thrifty, tall-foliaged plant of Haverland and Tennessee type, very productive of uniformly medium-sized roundish berries, somewhat corrugated, light scarlet, perhaps inclined to be a little dull; seeds red when fully ripe. Pink flesh, whitish at center; medium soft, mild, sweet and pleasant berry. Fine for family or early near-by market. Shows up this year better than ever before. Ripens very early, and thrives on medium light soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

ERIE. Thought by many to be the best very late Strawberry. Heavy, broad-leaved, stocky, perfect-blooming plant that makes but few runners. Fine for hill culture on strong soil. Berries globular, large, dark glossy red, of excellent quality. A superb canning fruit. 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

IT COST ME A MONTH

of careful thought and labor to write "Fruits of Water"; in return will you give me in ten minutes the names and P. O. address of fruit growers you know, who would like to read the Catalogue?

It will do them good, and may pay me.



BRANDYWINE.



WM. BELT.



BEVERLY.

CLYDE. Some thought me a little over-enthusiastic in my talk of Clyde last season. It must now be admitted that I did aim to write pretty strongly, and that another season's fruiting was approached with some doubts as to whether the plants would come to time and thoroughly fulfil claims that had been made for this wonderful Strawberry.



CLYDE.

I don't think much of "the other fellow," who is always saying, "I told you so," but somehow I did have the "I told you so" feeling when Clyde began to ripen and were out-doing in yield, size, form and quality anything that had ever been claimed for them. It heaped its huge berries one upon the other in greatest profusion everywhere—great big, rollicking fellows, as perfect in form as the small end of a hen's egg—the most uniformly symmetrical lot of berries I have ever seen, with not one single or imperfect berry from beginning to end of season. Clear, light scarlet color; beauties in every way. Moderately firm and of fine quality.

That was just it: Various single plants had all the way from 18 to 25 heavily loaded fruit stalks; no very small berries, many very large ones, every one a perfect specimen in form; not a single misshapen berry in the whole crop. It is a perfect bloomer, has light green foliage, and in plant growth is about midway between such rampant types as Haverland and Tennessee, and the more leisurely Belt and Maximus, that make fewer, but stronger plants. No rust or blight has yet been seen on Clyde, and its deep-rooting habit fits it to stand drouth.

It appears to thrive on almost any soil, and is valuable for family or any market. For special soils, special purposes, special markets, or for a particular color or flavor,

time of ripening, or some distinctive feature, there are no doubt better Strawberries than Clyde, but **but for an all-purpose berry, I know of none to equal it.** Yet who's fool enough to depend entirely on one Strawberry? 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

ENORMOUS. Imperfect-blooming, stocky plant of Bubach type. Although not so free a runner as that variety, quite productive; very large; deep scarlet color. **Larger than either Marshall or Bubach,** and better quality than either. Is doing well on quite light, dry soil. 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

GREENVILLE. Imperfect bloomer. Plants very vigorous, most of them with short leaf stalks, although a few plants have very tall ones. Foliage very broad, heavy, dark green, slightly wrinkled. **Very productive** of large, bright red berries, with yellow seeds on surface. Flesh red clear through; rather below medium in firmness. Sweet and mild, **above the average in flavor,** as it preserves a spiciness that is very refreshing; thrives on almost any soil; medium early. **A valuable all-round berry for home or market.** 25c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

GANDY. A perfect-blooming, stocky plant of moderate vigor. Has held its place in public favor on account of large size and fine quality of the berry and its **very late ripening,** even though it has been a rather shy bearer. Of late years it is becoming more productive, even to 4,000 to 6,000 quarts per acre on heavy, moist loam, or mucky lands. Ripening late, it sells at high prices, and is counted by many growers as their most profitable berry. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

GARDNER. Strong, free-growing, perfect-blooming plant of **great productiveness,** rivaling Parker Earle, Tennessee and Haverland in this respect. **Fruit large to very large,** roundish conical, bright crimson-firm, and **excellent in quality.** A fine early market or family berry for light or medium soils. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

GLEN MARY. Very vigorous, perfect-bloom, ing plant of Brandywine and Isabel type. Enormously productive of large to very large, bright, deep red berries. Yellow seeds on surface; flesh very firm. Light red clear to the center; sweet, rich and high flavored; **a decidedly good berry in point of plant, yield, great size, fine form, bright color, firmness and good quality.** Should be a most satisfactory family berry and a good market one. 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 500, \$7 per 1,000.

GO BERRY YOUR SORROWS

of indigestion; eat fruit, plenty of it of your own growing, that will well you; fun, too!



GARDNER.

ARE YOU IN LOVE

with friends or neighbors who are interested in fruit culture? If so, please send me names and P. O. addresses, that I may send them "Fruits of Water."

HALL'S FAVORITE. The originator of this, an old-time Strawberry cultivator, says: "It comes nearer to perfection than any Strawberry I have seen." A free running, perfect-blooming, strong plant, producing very large berries abundantly. Said by a number who have seen them to be larger than Bubach or Sharpless. I have not fruited the variety, but my plant beds of it have made such a fine growth that I am much interested in it. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

HAVERLAND. Exceedingly vigorous, imperfect-flowering plant, with an abundance of tall leaf stalks; foliage medium narrow, rather pale green. Produces a great number of long fruit stalks, which are loaded with berries, nearly all resting on the ground. Berries medium to large, long conical, a few of the largest slightly broad conical. Pale scarlet color, yellow seeds on the surface; pink to quite light-fleshed, soft and insipid; although fruit lacks acid, it is not objectionable. Not nearly so good a berry in quality or color, however, as Tennessee, and yet for light, sandy and medium soils a very profitable berry the country over. One of the reliables for market. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

IDEAL. A vigorous, perfect-blooming plant, with foliage of Bubach type, only far more vigorous and abundant than in that variety as now grown. Productive of medium to large, uniform-



IDEAL.

pointed, globular berries of rich deep red color; imbedded yellow seeds, which turn red when the berry is fully ripe. Certainly an ideal berry in form and color. Red flesh, medium firm, very rich and sprightly, with sugar enough to be agreeable. A showy market or a fine family berry. Am inclined to believe that this is a Strawberry that will steadily grow in favor as it becomes better known; such beauty of form and color are seldom combined in one variety. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



ISABEL.

ISABEL. The most vigorous perfect-blooming plant of any in my trial bed, considerably ahead of Brandywine. Leaf stalks on most plants average a foot in height. Leaves very broad, dark green, with veins of lighter green on many of them. Very productive of large to very large dark red berries, with yellow seeds, inclined to be rather prominent at the tip, although not nearly so much so as in Lovett. Flesh dark red, very firm, acid, flavorless in some specimens and very sprightly in others. While the surface color is but very little darker than Brandywine's, the flesh is very much darker and far more solid. For markets that

want large, rich, dark red berries, Isabel stands up at the head of the list, and is a money maker. Ripens medium to late. Likes medium and heavy loam soil best. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

MORGAN'S FAVORITE.

This is one of the very new varieties that promises a great future. A perfect-flowering seedling of the delicious old Triumph de Gand, pollenized by Sharpless. It has a plant system heavier and more vigorous than Sharpless; broad dark green foliage; quite a free plant maker. Productive of extra large, dark glossy red, broad-conical berries, firm in texture, very rich and sweet, and of sprightly flavor. Some have thought it in flavor and texture equal to De Gand. While I cannot agree in this opinion, I consider it a berry of very high quality. This, combined with great size and beauty of fruit, tremendous vigor and productive habit of plant, give it great value. Heavy clay or loam. 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 500, \$7 per 1,000.



MORGAN'S FAVORITE.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? "Fruits of Water" is in it free to any of your friends, if you will at once send me names and P. O. address; and my hearty thanks to you!

MAXIMUS. The exact reproduction of notes from my trial bed read: "Strong-growing, perfect-blooming plant, with only a moderate number of leaf stalks, which are very tall and strong, with very broad, medium green leaves, somewhat like William Belt's, but not quite so thick.



MAXIMUS.

"Productive, two and four fruit stalks to a plant, all of them well filled with large to very large berries. Conical, some with neck and some without; deep, glossy scarlet; seeds red when fully ripe. Flesh pink, sometimes white at center, rather soft, very tender, of mild flavor. Much like the old Downing, although decidedly better, for while it carries more acid, it also has a good deal more character. Would certainly rank among the extra table berries, and be good for fancy, and near-by markets, on account of its size and beauty. As a shipper it would compare with Downing, Miner, and berries of that class. Seeds yellowish on shady side, or when not fully ripe. The glossy color of this variety and its large size make it resemble Jewell more than any other in color; all its berries are long-conical, occasionally broad conical, but there are no misshapen berries anywhere."

If there is such a thing as the one great Strawberry, I believe Maximus fills the bill!

However, wishing to test the variety one year longer, no plants will be sold in 1898. Come and see it in fruiting, and be prepared for 1899.

MICHIGAN. This is the very latest of all Strawberries, ripening after Parker Earle and Gandy. Vigorous, perfect-flowering plant, with broad, medium green foliage; productive of medium large and extra large conical and broad conical berries of deep, glossy scarlet color; firm and of superior quality. Superb for family or late market for any soil but sand. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



MICHIGAN



NICK OHMER.

MARGARET. Perfect-flowering, large, healthy plant; moderately free runner; broad, dark green foliage. Very productive of large to very large, long-conical, dark, glossy red berries, with a heavy green calyx that gives it a very showy appearance. Firm and of excellent flavor; medium to very late in ripening. Belongs to a type that wants strong land and good culture to do its best. Evidently very valuable for fancy garden or high-grade market culture. No use to try it on light, thin soil. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

NICK OHMER. I have not fruited Nick, but a number of my friends high up in horticultural matters tell such great yarns in its favor, that I have considerable faith in it. It is said to be a large, stocky, perfect-blooming plant of great vigor, producing fine-sized, roundish conical, dark, glossy red berries of excellent flavor. \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

WOMEN TALK TOO MUCH,

yet were it not for their "keeping everlastingly at it," 80 per cent of family fruit plantations would never have been established. Some of the best commercial fruit farms have been inspired by women, also.

OCEAN CITY. A very thrifty, perfect-blooming plant, with broad, heavy foliage of Sharpless type. Medium productive of medium large and **extra large berries**. The very largest slightly flattened or coxcombed; the large ones broad-conical and the medium ones conical with neck.



OCEAN CITY.

Deep scarlet, with bright yellow seeds; pink-fleshed, with white center; **very rich, sweet and high-flavored**. Certainly a desirable berry for the family bed and for markets that want extra large size. Said to be a cross of Wilson and Sharpless; it certainly possesses the color of one and size of the other, and is of far better quality than either. Thrives on light or heavy soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

PARKER EARLE. This perfect-blooming, extra late variety is particularly adapted to hill culture, as it is a variety that makes but few runners, the original plant stooling out into a great bog-like hill, that at bearing season throws up a great number of strong fruiting stalks, every one of which will be heavily loaded with medium to large-sized rich, crimson, conical berries with neck; very firm, and one of the latest to ripen. **A tremendously productive variety; often has 500 to 600 berries on a single plant;** but to develop them to perfection requires very rich, deep soil, with an abundance of plant food and moisture. It is no use to attempt to grow Parker Earle on thin, light or poor soil, as it will not do well. This variety makes so few runners that plants of it can never

be sold as cheap as some others. 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. per 50, \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

PRINCESS. A very rank, thrifty-growing plant, with medium green foliage, imperfect flower. Very productive of roundish, somewhat flattened berries of rather dull, medium scarlet color. Pink flesh; very rich and sweet, and exceedingly spicy-flavored. Berries average large to very large, ripen early and continue a good while in fruiting. Perhaps there is no very large berry of great productiveness that can approach Princess in **high quality**; it is, therefore, of its season, **the leading fancy market and family berry**. Princess is as good as the best, and in some respects better. **No family list is complete without it.** A bed of these pollenized with Clyde will furnish a rich feast thorough a long season. 25c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

IT'S DEAD EASY

to have all the fruit the family can wallow in, if you buy Hale's plants and follow his methods.

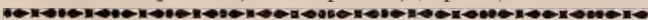
WHY NOT TRY IT?

PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND. A perfect-flowering plant, midway between Gandy and Brandywine in size of foliage and plant-making habit. **Very productive** of large, obtuse-conical, dark, glossy red berries, firm enough for long distance shipment. Ripens in mid-season and thrives on any soil. Like most very productive varieties that yield large berries, it delights in a deep, rich soil. **Pride of Cumberland will be the pride of any Strawberry field.** 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

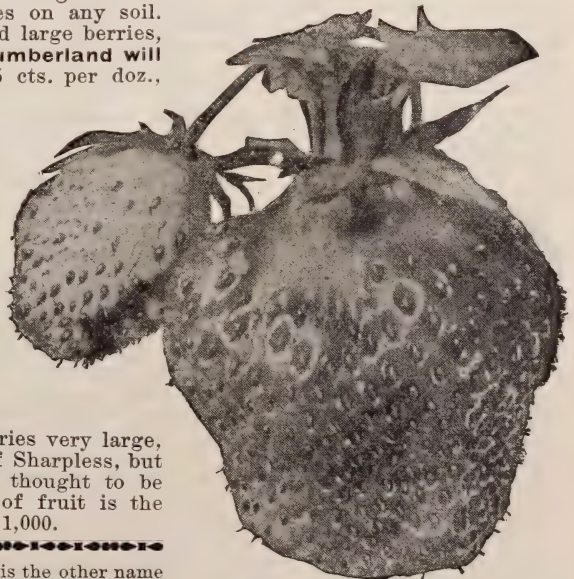
SPARTA. This perfect-flowering seedling of Warfield crossed with Jessie has the slender, free-running habit of Warfield, combined with its great productiveness, and the large size and high quality of Jessie. Its dark, glossy red, with large green calyx, makes it a berry of showy appearance; a firm, good shipper. In the west, where best known, it is valued highly as a market berry. Thrives on almost any soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

SHARPLESS IMPROVED.

A seedling of Sharpless, almost identical with its parent in plant growth, foliage and bloom. In fruitage it is rather more productive; berries very large, broadly conical, like the very best specimen of Sharpless, but seldom ill-shapen, like its parent—therefore, thought to be more valuable, as color, texture and quality of fruit is the same. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



HORSE-LEG IRRIGATION Thorough soil culture is the other name for it: to the berry-grower it means prosperity, if you start with Hale's plants. Make no mistake!



PARKER EARLE.

TENNESSEE. Here we have a perfect-blooming plant of Haverland and Crescent type. The leaf stalks are very abundant and tall, and leaves are of rather narrow type, slightly resembling Haverland's. The plant has from eight to ten fruit stalks, all heavily loaded with medium large to large berries, mostly broad and long-conical. Color bright scarlet, somewhat of Crescent style, but has a little smoother surface and is more glossy. Certainly as productive as Crescent, and here, under same conditions, averages more than twice as many berries. Seeds yellow, well on the surface. **A very showy plant and berry.** Flesh pink, about the same texture as Crescent's, but considerably sweeter and better flavored. Thrives on any soil. Season of ripening from early till quite late. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

I HAVE A SCHEME

very helpful to fruit-growers. Send me, quick, name and P. O. address, that I may mail them "Fruits of Water"; of course, it will do good to any one interested in fruit culture.

WARFIELD. This is one of the free-growing plant makers that is luxuriant in any soil, and usually mats itself so thickly as to crowd out almost any hope of abundant fruitage of large berries among its mass of tough, hardy foliaged plants. When plants are not allowed to over-crowd, this hardy, imperfect-blooming variety is among the most productive. Berries medium size, roundly conical, rich, dark red all the way through; very firm, and a good shipper. In size, form, color and shipping qualities **closely resembles the old Wilson's Albany when at its best.** In many market sections of the west Warfield heads the list as the most profitable and reliable Strawberry. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Supplementary Strawberry List

Bouncer.—Extra large, early, high-flavored. **Berlin.**—Medium early, acid, spicy, high-flavored. **Beder Wood.**—Extra early; very productive; best early for heavy, cool soil. **Crescent.**—Early, productive, fine on light soil. **Downing.**—Sweet; so pleasant-flavored that it is much prized. **Dayton.**—Large, early, sweet and good. **Lovett.**—Medium season, productive, firm. **Miner.**—Medium season, large and good, fine family berry. **Michel.**—Earliest of all; productive and of good size if plants are not allowed to mat too thickly. **Oriole.**—Large, dark red, high-flavored. **Princeton Chief.**—Extra late, productive, very rich and sweet. **Tubbs.**—Productive, early, of fine quality.

Any of the above supplementary list, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.



More Fun, and Possibly Profit, in Growing Unnamed Seedling Strawberries

From my test plot, where all varieties are growing closely together under highest culture and to best perfection, we were able to produce cross-bred seedlings that in plant and foliage give promise of some superb new varieties; crosses of Clyde and Berlin, Parker Earle and Mary, Bismarck and Greenville, Glen Mary and Eva, Princeton Chief and Haverland, Belt and Warfield, as well as straight seedlings of Clyde, Belt, Maximus, Michigan, Glen Mary, Ideal and Bismarck, make up the mixture, and from this collection of high-bred seedlings there ought to be many prizes.

I shall plant many thousands of these promising seedlings, but as I have not room for all, will sell a few to friends who like to test new things. 25 plants, by mail, for \$2; no more or less sold to any one party, and no orders accepted after April 15.

THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE—25 new and unnamed varieties of Strawberries for \$2; some one of them may be a great prize, and you will have FULL CONTROL for only \$2.



DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

The Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry

This dwarf, bushy tree seldom attains a height of more than 3 or 4 feet, and is a beautiful ornamental plant as well as one of great fruitfulness. The leaves are long and narrow, a soft, downy grey color on under side, much like the olive. The bloom is very abundant and fragrant, and, as it lasts for a long time, makes a showy early spring shrub. The fruit is borne in ropes all along the branches, of medium to small size, oblong, black; sometimes fairly good and at others rather bitter. The foliage in fall taken on rich golden and red hues. All in all, it is an interesting novelty, and fine for ornamental hedges. Three-year bushes, 50 cts. each, \$1 for three, \$3 per doz.; 1-year bushes, 15 cts each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

... Raspberries ...

NATURE, in her great bounty, once well started in her attempt to feed all the world with luscious fruits, hardly begins to think the strawberry season off her hands—in fact the later varieties are about in their prime—when she begins to shower upon us the delicious Raspberries, red, black, yellow and purple; not in such almost numberless variety as the strawberry, but enough to supply the most exacting taste in size, color or flavor. Lands suitable to best Raspberry production are not quite so abundant everywhere as are strawberry lands; however, in the northern section of our great Union—and it is here that Raspberries thrive best—there is usually an abundance of good Raspberry land all about the farm and home.

Some of the blackcaps and the earlier red Raspberries thrive on quite light, dry soil, but all the others prefer a strong loam, or even a heavy clay soil; land that naturally produces heavy crops of best English hay is about ideal for most varieties of Raspberries. They are not quite as strong feeders as strawberries, but liberal manuring pays well with them, as does finest preparation and thorough culture. Plant in check rows, not less than 5x5 feet, and on best prepared, well fed land. The strong varieties will do better if planted 7x7, setting two plants to each hill nearly doubles first year's fruitage; in after years, thin out least vigorous plant if there is danger of over-crowding. In the family garden, if only a single row, then the plants need not be over 3 feet apart.

Raspberries thrive well in partial shade, providing they have plenty of moisture. Of course, the fruit is not quite so high-flavored as that grown in the sun, though often larger and more handsome in appearance.

Most of the varieties generally offered are practically hardy in colder sections of the United States. Dry seasons or early abandonment of culture, that causes very early fall ripening of the canes, unfits the plants for winter tempests; while culture, plenty of moisture and late summer and fall growth strengthen the canes for the battle of winter. **Keep the foliage on late in fall, if you would have hardy Raspberries, or plants of any kind, for that matter!**



Spring pruning of Raspberries that were properly pinched back in summer.

Worthy Red Raspberries

WORTHY. One of Connecticut's most successful small fruit-growers, located near a fine market town, has been for a few years past loading the markets with fine red Raspberries before any of the rest of us had them in any quantity. For two years now I have been studying his fields, where he has all his leading varieties of Raspberries, and find his heavy early pickings and profits came from the

ANNEXING HAWAII

may interest the natives, but how are ye on annexing another half acre to the family garden, just for fruits and fun.

WORTHY—a seedling of Turner, crossed with Philadelphia, and a combination seedling that makes the **Worthy** a vigorous plant, with tougher, broader and more healthy foliage than any other red Raspberry of modern times. Canes not quite as coarse in growth as Cuthbert, having a stocky, free-branching habit that undoubtedly accounts for its wonderful productiveness.

The canes are reddish purple, somewhat more gray than Loudon; they are lined with broad, thick, tough, dark green foliage, like Philadelphia, that remains healthy all through the season, and holds on until very late in the fall—a habit that guarantees healthy plant growth and no winter-killing. In six years past, not one single plant or cane of **WORTHY** has ever been injured by winter in central Connecticut, where often the mercury has been to 20 or more below zero!

Worthy is the most productive Raspberry known, one of the earliest to ripen, is one-fourth larger than Miller or any other early Raspberry. It has a deep red color and a sprightly acid flavor, that cause it to be appreciated where the "red flannel" flavorless types are not.

PICTURE AND MORE ABOUT WORTHY ON PAGE 16.

I DID NOT MEAN TO buy any more land, but **Waddell, Connecticut** and **Carman** peaches, **Hale** plum, **Worthy** raspberry and some of the newer strawberries promise such great profits, and are so tempting any way, that I just could not help it, and so bought, in the Fall of 1897, 68 acres more to make room for these prize winners.



WORTHY RED RASPBERRY.

WORTHY RED RASPBERRY, continued.

My field notes for '97 show "First ripe, Worthy, June 25, ahead of Turner and Miller, which were in a more favorable location. June 29, Worthy ripening freely, Miller and Turner just commencing. July 4, ripening very freely; Miller not advancing much during the week. Loudon just beginning to ripen. Largest specimens of Worthy same size as Loudon, 14-16 of an inch diameter (big berry). Average of all Worthy was 11-16, Miller averaging 8-16; same shape as Miller, little darker color. July 10, Worthy, judged with Loudon and Miller, is far earlier than either, and twice as productive, and midway between them in average size."

The public have long wanted an early Raspberry that was of good size and productivity, and here we have one **Worthy** to take and hold the position, either in market or family garden. I am now permitted by the originator to offer plants for sale.

Remember, the hardiest, healthiest, most productive and largest early red Raspberry is the WORTHY. It is sure to be a money-maker for market planters. I can only offer 1,000 plants this season, and would prefer not to sell more than 12 plants to any one party.

50 cts. per plant, \$2 for six, \$3 for twelve.

MILLER. A thoroughly reliable, medium early red Raspberry. Plant of medium vigor, stronger than many of the small early kinds, and rank enough grower to enable it to produce plenty



MILLER.

of canes for full fruitage each year. It is far more productive and profitable than any other of the early red Raspberries, and is now planted more extensively than all others combined. Medium size, bright red, and a good shipper. A good all-round berry for either family table or market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

TAMMANY GOT NEW YORK and all its rich pickings, because "the boss" wanted it that way.

In the home where there is a "man boss," fruit culture is not so much thought of as where the whole family think and act in harmony.

LOUDON. For years Cuthbert has easily held first place as the one best general-purpose red Raspberry; yet it is a little too tender for northern latitudes. Loudon, a seedling of the ironclad Turner, crossed with Cuthbert, is now crowding for first place, and many there be who think it is already won. It is rather more stocky than Cuthbert, but not quite such a rampant grower; canes of purplish red color, quite in contrast to the yellowish brown of Cuthbert. Very productive of extra large, dark red, firm berries, possessing the better qualities of both Cuthbert and Turner, with few, if any, of their marked defects. Loudon certainly is the largest, firmest and best flavored mid-season red Raspberry now well tested. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.



LOUDON.

CUTHBERT. Plant vigorous, very prolific; fruit very large, conical, deep red, delicious and firm. Should be planted by everyone, whether they grow fruit for market or for family use. **Season medium to very late**, which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable cultivation in sections where only **early ripening** is required to make fruit culture profitable. A good and reliable Raspberry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

SHAFFER. This hybrid cross between red and black varieties plainly shows its origin in the somewhat trailing habit of plant and dull purplish red color of the fruit. It is a rampant grower and exceedingly productive of very large berries, valuable for the family garden, but with a color against its ready sale in market. It is fine for preserving purposes. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN. A newer berry of the Shaffer type; side by side in my test plot this past season, the plant was one-fourth stronger in growth, leading canes being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter at base; both cane and berry brighter red than Shaffer, much the same in productiveness and quality. For a market berry its brighter color makes it more desirable. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Berries of largest size, creamy yellow color, firm and solid and of a rich, sweet flavor, that makes one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy. It is also a **superb market berry**, its fine appearance commanding for it a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming **very popular** in the best markets as a **fancy fruit**. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

JAPAN WINEBERRY. An interesting novelty for the home grounds, both plant and fruit being highly ornamental. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hairs, so as to make it appear something like a moss rose. This "bur" soon opens and reveals rich, wine-colored berries of sprightly acid flavor. I know of some who consider this a novelty of very little value; each year, however, it is winning friends, and this last season I saw superb crops of it in a number of private grounds. Heavy, moist soil seems to suit it best. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

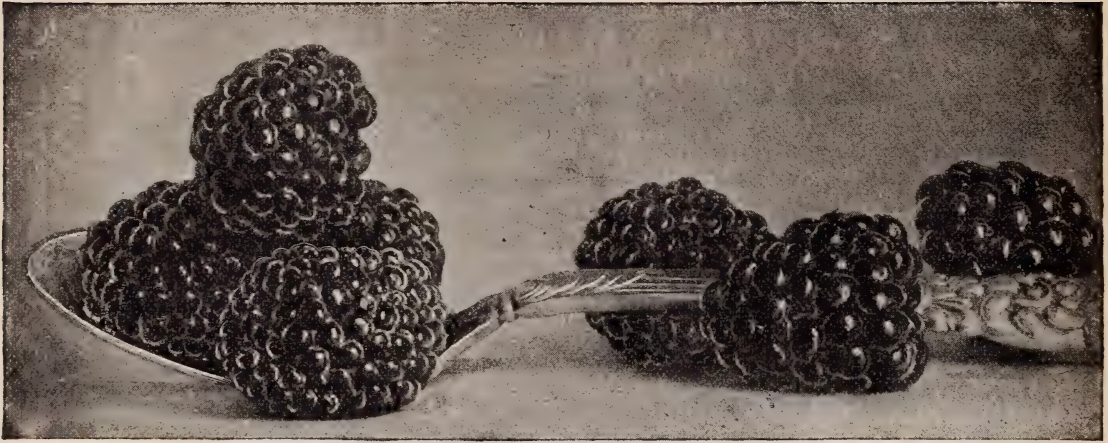
GOLDEN MAYBERRY. This is one of Burbank's creations that I have not yet fruited. It is said to be the earliest known fruit to ripen, being in advance of the strawberry. The plant, a shrub-like bush 5 to 6 feet high, is, early in the season, thickly covered with large, white blooms that are very attractive. These are quickly followed by great, sweet, lemon-yellow berries, almost transparent in their clearness of color. The bushes do not die down after fruiting, as do the Raspberries, but continue in fruiting year after year, the same as currants and gooseberries. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the Cuthbert red and one of the Japan species of Raspberries. Needs some winter protection in northern states. 25 cts. each, 50 cts. for three, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. This novelty comes from Japan, and is the most beautiful and unique berry of any kind. The root is perennial, throwing up each year many strong, branching shoots; the foliage is composed of compound leaves of 5 to 7 leaflets, light green in color; blossoms white, somewhat like small single roses, and very fragrant; berries an inch or more in diameter, somewhat oblong, of a fiery crimson color that sparkles in the sunshine. The foliage, blossoms and berries make an exceedingly showy plant, especially as they are continuous in blooming and fruitage from June till frost comes in fall. It fruited freely in Connecticut the past season, and while entirely distinct from either strawberry or raspberry in flavor, it had a sprightliness that was agreeable to many. 25 cts. each, 50 cts. for three, \$1.50 per doz.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

I want to send "Fruits of Water" to YOUR fruit-growing friends; send me their names.



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY COMPARED WITH WILSON BLACKBERRY.

Blackcap Raspberries.

These hardy and reliable Raspberries are productive almost everywhere, and easily and cheaply grown on a great variety of soils, yielding prodigiously. They are fine for family and very profitable in many markets. My list comprises only the best known varieties, and is named in order of ripening.

EGYPTIAN. This extra-early variety came to me from the west, as the earliest, largest, and most productive blackcap known. Here it proves to be a strong grower, with many slender laterals; exceedingly productive; the earliest of all to ripen and about same size and appearance as Palmer. Deserves a place among the first earliest. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100.

PALMER. A cross between Souhegan and Gregg, it loses none of the earliness of the former, while gaining much in size from the Gregg, which is a strong point in its favor. Canes a little more vigorous and branches than Souhegan; hardy and extremely productive; berries large, very solid, compact-grained; rich, glossy black; rather more sprightly flavored than most blackcaps. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 500, \$10 per 1,000.

EUREKA. Free-growing stocky plant, claimed by many to be "earlier than Palmer, large as Gregg, and productive as both combined." My experience does not confirm this, yet I find it to be a very productive early variety of large size and fine quality, deserving of a leading place. Those who have not planted Eureka should try it. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

I WANT NAMES
and P. O. address of people interested in fruit culture. If "Fruits of Water" is helpful to you, please return the favor by sending me list of names **RIGHT NOW—THIS VERY DAY!**

MILLS. Next to Kansas this is the strongest grower I have; very productive of large to very large berries, some like Gregg in appearance; ripens midseason. It is a great yielder, reliable every way. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 50, \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

ONONDAGA. Said to be extra large and a wonder of productiveness; I have not yet fruited it. \$1 per doz.

CUMBERLAND. This newest of all blackcaps is an unusually strong grower, productive of enormously large berries, elongated somewhat like a blackberry, making it distinct from any other variety. A wonder of size and beauty; quality similar to Gregg, ripens in midseason and is worthy of trial by every fruit-grower in the land. Market-growers will miss it if they fail to get in early on Cumberland. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

KANSAS. This most rampant grower of all the blackcaps is everywhere considered the one best blackcap of midseason. Next to Mills, it is the heaviest grower of all, branches freely, and is healthy and hardy; productive of very large, glossy, jet black berries of excellent quality. No one will make a mistake in planting Kansas, whether for home use or market. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

HILLBORN. Closely follows Kansas, and is well worthy so to do. It originated in Canada, and the best horticulturists there maintain its superiority; in plant vigor, hardiness, productiveness, size and color of berry, it closely resembles Kansas, but it ripens a little later and has a longer fruiting season. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

GREGG. This is the extra big late blue-black fellow. Heavy-growing canes, that branch but sparingly; not quite hardy; productive of very large, firm, black berries, covered with a deep bloom. Not so attractive as the jet black varieties, but size, late ripening and good qualities make it a favorite. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

...Blackberries...

"THE berry habit" is much like any other habit—it grows on us the more we indulge it. Hardly over the intoxicating delight of the strawberry season, we fall headlong into the fields of the luscious raspberry, and for nearly a month indulge our appetites with their richness. The season begins to fade away, but the longing for "just a little more" is stronger than ever, and were it not for the coming of Blackberries, we might not be able to satisfy our craving for the rich fruit juices to which we have been accustomed. Now, however, we may fill up once more, continue our delightful "spree" for another month, and be all the better for it! Coming, as they do, in the hottest of midsummer weather, the refreshing juices of the Blackberry have a cooling and healthful effect, even to the weakest of stomachs, and no family garden is complete without its few rows of Blackberries. They thrive on almost any soil, and when once established stand great neglect and yet are fruitful. If but a single row is set out, plants may be as close as 3 feet in the row; but in larger tracts, plant 5 to 6 feet apart each way. I only offer the few varieties which I believe best for the northeastern sections of the United States.

When to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. per 50, and 50 cts. per 100 to the prices affixed.

SNYDER. The one great Blackberry for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill, even in the northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

ERIE. This is the largest of all the Blackberries; has very thrifty plant, nearly hardy and quite productive. Berries extra large, roundish, jet black, glossy and firm; quite acid, but a great seller in market. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

MINNEWASKA. This hardy variety is of medium growth, quite spreading habit, vigorous and healthy. Productive of very large, deep black berries of excellent quality; in fact, the best of any extra large berry. Profitable for market and good enough for home use. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

OHMER. This is a plant of tough foliage, hardy, free-branching, medium-sized growths, which produces freely of medium large, jet black berries, glossy and firm, and of excellent quality; ripens almost with Taylor, but is much larger in size and better every way. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

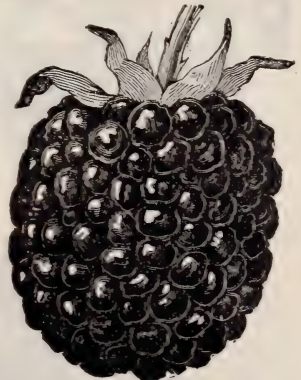
ELDORADO. Although a comparatively new variety, Eldorado is fast winning friends as decidedly the best in quality of any Blackberry known. The plant is of medium growth, stocky, with canes of greenish cast, entirely distinct from any other. Hardy at the far north; productive of medium large berries, longer than Snyder, jet black, tender, sweet and melting, and without hard core at center, making it the most acceptable table berry of any we have. It may not pay any better for average markets than varieties of poorer quality, but for the family garden it should certainly take the lead. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

AGAWAM. Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthful and very productive. An eminent small-fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardness, fruitfulness and sweetness." 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Who is there, after eating the wild Dewberry of our fields, who has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation! Now we have it in Lucretia. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is often 1 1/2 inches long by an inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard center or core. It is the best in quality of the Blackberry family except Eldorado, as hardy as the Snyder, and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry. Its great profusion of large, showy white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Any collection of fruits will be incomplete without the Lucretia, and, ripening, as it does, before any other Blackberry, it must prove extremely profitable as a market berry, especially at the north. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; extra strong plants, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

A WORTHY COMPANION

to Cuthbert, the best late Raspberry, is "THE Worthy." Newest, largest and best of all the early red Raspberries. Don't fail to plant it, either for family use or profitable market growing.



ERIE.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

...Currants...

IT is easy to be good, if you are built that way, and it is no trouble for Currants to be fruitful—'tis natural to them, if they have half a chance; often they fruit so freely and abundantly under great neglect, that we lose sight of the great possibilities stored up in one of these hardy bushes.

With high state of cultivation I have seen a single 4-year-old bush produce 18 quarts of superb fruit in a single season. The Currant is a free and easy plant; almost any soil will do; light sand or heaviest clay, yet a heavy, moist loam seems to suit best. Plant in fall or early spring, not less than 4 feet apart each way; 5 x 5 or even 6 x 6 feet is better if highest culture and manuring, is to follow. A field once established will fruit annually for many years, and as a staple farm crop yields as many bushels per acre as corn, yet is worth from four to six times as much in any market. Pinching back the new wood in May or June, when it has made 4 or 5 inches of growth, tends to the development of most fruit buds. Heavy mulching of the ground about the plants before and during fruiting season increases the size of the fruit. The Currant worm is easily held in check by two or three times dusting the bushes with hellebore when the dew is on; do it **early**—not after he has had a week's picnic on the tender foliage.

Best Tested Varieties.



CHERRY or VERSAILLES, and RED DUTCH. Well known sorts. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

VICTORIA. A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety, that is coming more into favor every year. We think it **the most valuable of any of the older sorts** for all soils and conditions of culture. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

FAY. For a dozen years this has been reckoned as our largest and finest variety; plant a heavy, stock grower. Outside canes liable to break down and off easily. On heavy soil and under high culture very prolific of medium to large bunches of very large, deep red Currants; sprightly but quite acid. Far better than the Cherry Currant, but not suited to light, thin lands. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

RED CROSS. This new variety is the choicest selection from a number of thousand cross-bred seedlings, and those who have it largely in field culture say its not only the most vigorous Currant in cultivation, but also the largest, sweetest and finest in quality. Certainly a Currant with plant vigor like North Star, berry larger than Fay or Cherry, and bunches as abundant and long as Victoria, with a long season of ripening, must be a great acquisition. Don't miss Red Cross, if you want big Currants and lots of them. 1-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2-year, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

WILDER. This new Currant is a strong, upright grower, somewhat the habit of Victoria; very productive of large, long bunches of berries of largest size, bright red, and keeping a long time on the bush after they are ripe—a habit that makes it of exceptional value for home or market. With me here it is as vigorous and productive as Victoria, larger and better every way than Fay. No mistake will be made in planting Wilder; from my experience I think it will thrive on much lighter soil than any other of the extra big Currants. Light 1-year size, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; heavy 1-year size, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

LEE'S PROLIFIC. By far the best of all the black Currants. Very strong grower; enormously productive; large, long clusters of very large berries of superior quality; ripens extremely early, and yet will remain on the bushes in good order a very long time, giving convenience in marketing. 2-year bushes, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

NORTH STAR. This new Currant is of very vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of thickly set fruit average 4 inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine dessert fruit, and unequalled for jelly. Its large, long clusters can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. Berries same size as Red Dutch. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

... Gooseberries ...

Gooseberries require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade, they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.



Very productive of large, yellowish green berries of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. A good block of Smith's and a few plants of each of the others should be in the family garden. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz.; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

COLUMBUS. This is a native American seedling of the English type, of large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Plants very strong growers; foliage large and glossy; so far has not shown a trace of mildew. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$2 per six, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

INDUSTRY. Undoubtedly the best English Gooseberry for this country, as it mildews less than any of the others. An enormous cropper of berries of largest size, dark red color and excellent flavor. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

DOWNING. Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong, sharp spines. Very productive of large, pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and most reliable of any of our American varieties. 1-year, \$1 per doz.; 2-year, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

SMITH'S IMPROVED. Plant a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny.

SOME OF YOUR FRIENDS

might be interested in "Fruits of Water." Kindly send me their names and P. O. addresses, that I may mail them a copy.

... Hardy Grapes ...

THE Grape delights in a warm, rich soil and sunny exposure. Plant in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, and vines about the same distance in the row; dig holes large enough to allow spreading all of the roots. Cut back the vines to one or two buds, and plant them so that only one bud will be above ground; fill the hole with finely pulverized earth to which fine ground bone has been added. Ashes or muriate of potash may be spread on the surface after planting, with good effect. Set a stake by the side of each vine, to tie the young growing wood to; it will be all that is required for the first two years. After that any manner of pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. Yet the finest fruit will come from close pruning. We do not offer a long list of varieties, simply a few of the best new and old ones, that are most likely to give general satisfaction. We can, however, supply any variety wanted at market prices.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Strong-growing, hardy vine; very prolific of medium to large bunches. Berries a little larger than Delaware, pale greenish white; thin skin and fine quality; ripens medium early; fruits superbly when many other fine Grapes fail. One of the very best early Grapes for the family vineyard. 1-year, 35 cts. each; 2-year, 50 cts. each.

BRILLIANT. A strong grower, healthy and hardy; color much resembles Delaware, but bunches and berries are larger; quality good, medium early. A beautiful red Grape. 1-year vines, 75 cts. each; 2-year vines, \$1 each.

CENTENNIAL. A medium large, fine, white Grape, ripening with Concord, and resembling Delaware in flavor. 1-year vines, 50 cts. each; 2-year vines, 75 cts. each.

ESTHER. A medium early, extra large, showy white Grape of fine quality. Thought by many to be the best white Grape known. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.

ROCKWOOD. A healthy, hardy and prolific early black Grape, that ripens with Moore's Early; large size and delicious quality. 1-year, 75 cts. each; 2-year, \$1 each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This new extra early Grape is the strongest growing vine of the 30 varieties in my family collection, even ahead of Concord or Niagara. Bunches very large, shouldered and compact; extra large black berries with purple bloom. Good, but not highest quality; season early and unquestionably the very best early Grape in existence. 1-year, \$1 each; 2-year, \$1.50 each.

General List of Grapes.

Brighton. Large, red; excellent quality; very fine; early.

Concord. Large, black, good; succeeds everywhere; is a very popular variety, and deservedly so; midseason.

Cottage. Large, early, black; excellent quality.

Delaware. Medium, light red; delicious; a feeble grower; early.

Early Victor. Strong grower; berries of medium size; black, very early; more reliable than Jewel.

Eaton. Large, black, medium late; showy and fine.

Empire State. Medium, white, sweet; vigorous and productive; early.

Gartner (Rogers' No. 14). Bunch and berry large, brilliant red; early; of fine quality.

Lady. Large, white; good quality; good grower; early.

Martha. Large, white, foxy; vigorous; mid-season.

Hartford. Medium black; very early.

Moore's Early. Large, black; vigorous; very early.

Moore's Diamond. Large, white; fine quality, excellent grower; medium season.

Niagara. Large, greenish white; midseason.

Pocklington. Large, whitish amber; a vigorous grower.

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES, continued.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Bunch and berry large; chestnut colored, of high flavor; ripens with Concord; keeps till December.

Ulster. Medium, red, productive; very sweet and good.

Vergennes. Large, red, productive, sweet; long keeper.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Large, black; good grower; midseason.

Woodruff. Very large, red, showy; vigorous; early.

Worden. Resembles Concord; larger, of better quality; early.

Wyoming. Medium, light red; fine; early.

✍ The above General List comprises the very best for general Culture, and while still others might be added for variety, they would not equal those here mentioned. 1-year vines of any of the above, 15 cts. each, six of any one kind 75 cts., or \$1.25 per doz.; 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, six for \$1.25, \$2 per doz. 100 or 1,000 rates quoted on application.



"CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION."

many are led to suppose. I wanted a more thorough inspection, and as President of the Connecticut Pomological Society, last June united in inviting the Horticultural Societies of all New England States, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania to join in a field meeting on my farm, June 15. Over 200 of the brightest horticulturists—the very cream of the east—were in attendance. Never before in the history of American fruit-growing were so many intelligent fruit men together in field and orchard at one time; and it was said by a leading horticultural editor, that no other farm in America could have attracted such a select body of fruit men. It was a day of investigation, inquiry and discussion, from early morning till night, about trees, plants and vines. In berry field and orchard these seekers after and teachers of horticultural truth turned the searchlight of inspection on the whole business enterprise. It was a day that benefited both inspector and inspected. They found "no indication of the presence of San José scale, peach yellows, rosette, or other dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases that might be transferred upon nursery stock."

And with all due respect to the single entomologist, who can inspect a whole nursery in a day and issue a "Certificate," I would rather have the inspection my farm and nursery then had than any other that has yet been made in America.

The picture shows a party of "inspectors" grouped for discussion in the shade of the old Homestead.

✍ NOTE.—The OTHER kind of Certificate can be furnished if any one wants it.

ONE HONEST MAN

told me a few weeks ago that his \$5,000 fruit crop in 1897 all came out of his wife thinking she and the boys could get more money out of fruits than he did on general farming, and so they made a start with Hale's plants and trees five years ago.

HIND-SIGHT, FORE-SIGHT and the NOW of ...Japanese Plums...



THIS IS NOT A HALE PLUM.

FOR some years now I have been urging my friends to plant Japan Plums, giving from year to year my best information as to varieties, soil, method of culture, etc. Some thought me a little over confident; but the fruiting seasons of 1895 and 1896 fully satisfied all claims made up to date, and 1897 fruiting results went so far ahead of promises or expectations, that many of my customers, as well as myself, are regretting that we had not the foresight that would have led us sooner to go in on the ground floor of earlier and heavy plantings of this new race of fruits, so grand in tree growth; so productive of fruit, high in quality, as it is beautiful in colorings; surpassing in yield and profits any tree fruits heretofore grown in American gardens and orchards. Japan Plum trees grow luxuriantly and fruit abundantly on a greater variety of soil and over a wider range of latitude than any other tree fruit. **On lightest sand and coldest damp clay, I have seen the leading varieties freely fruiting.** In the far south where spring frosts, rains and rot ruined the 1897

each crop, Japan Plums came through bright and shining as ever, full crops and car-load shipments. In New England, New York, Michigan, Canada, Iowa and other cold northern sections at points where peaches were totally or partially a failure, the Japs were all right, again proving to be a very much more certain crop than peaches. They are inclined to bloom rather early, and in the middle country, between north and south, spring frosts caused some failures.

They are a new type of fruit; will they sell? That's been the question in the past. Shipped from Georgia in car-load lots by freight, or in small lots by express to many different cities, they sold 25 per cent above peaches. Northern-grown "Japs" sold from \$2.50 to \$5 per bushel, or double the average price of peaches, and they fruit as freely as the most common apples. Many of the varieties are inclined to overbear, and must be thinned severely to bring best results. From earliest to latest varieties they cover a season of fully two months; every family with land to plant them on should have 10 to 25 of these trees, and the money-seeking orchardist who fails to plant extensively misses his best chance.

They are but slightly injured by curculio, almost free from black-knot, not nearly as subject to rot as European Plums, and will keep from five to ten days after being picked ripe from the trees.

Nearly all varieties are beautiful in appearance and many of them of high quality. The trees grow very rapidly and come into fruiting two years after planting; some trees three years planted here yielded as much as two bushels of fruit. **One of my customers planted \$60 worth of Japan Plum trees in 1893, and in 1897 sold fruit from them to the value of over \$900;** and I know of many trees only two years planted that ripened from \$1.50 to \$3 worth (at market prices) of fruit from each tree.

Are you in it on Japan Plums? You cannot afford to get left!

There are a good many varieties not yet well tested, and some older ones of little value. I have aimed to offer only a few of the best, such kinds as I have already planted over 30,000 of in orchard, with more to follow in the spring of 1898. They are named below in order of ripening.

PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED:

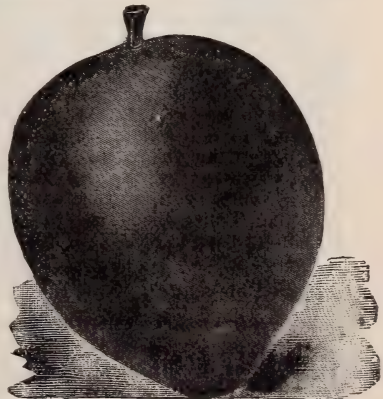
Extra trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

No. 1 trees, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Second size trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

WILLARD. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh, freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked. Not so good as some of the late varieties, but its extreme earliness gives it great value at the north as a market variety.

RED JUNE. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. Extra, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; No. 1, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$20 per 100.



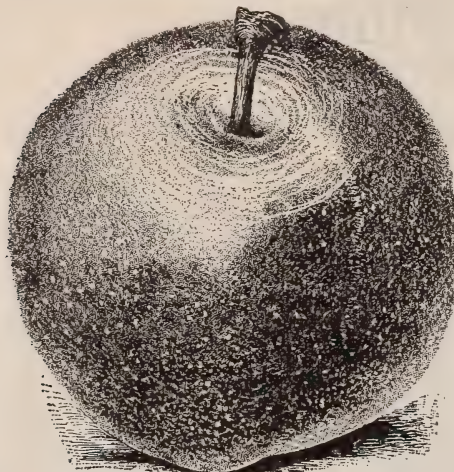
RED JUNE.

CURTIS WRITES

after selling many car-loads of fruit for me last season: "The perfectly honest packing is just laying up treasures for the future whenever we can announce Hale's Fruits on the market."

ABUNDANCE. Medium in size (or large when thinned); varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed, the point often oblique; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side, with dots and splashes of red, or in some specimens nearly uniformly bluish-red on the exposed side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, of good quality when well ripened; cling. A strong-growing, upright tree, with rather narrow leaves and a decided tendency to overbear. This is the best

known of all Japanese Plums in the north. 1897's experience shows this to be one of the sweetest and best; fruit thinner-skinned than many, with tender and melting flesh. It is not so good a shipper, but for nearer markets claims extra attention. Aug. 5 to 15.



BURBANK.

BERCKMANS (White-fleshed Botan).

This variety has a tree of remarkable vigor, long, willowy branches, more spreading than Abundance, more the habit or growth of Satsuma, and is easily distinguished by its light green foliage. Exceedingly productive, and when well thinned grows to large size; broadly and obtusely conical, somewhat angular, light red, yellowish on shady side. Flesh white, firm and rather dry; variable in quality, often excellent, but generally inferior to Abundance and Burbank. Season of ripening midway between these two, and profitable for market, as it's a sure and abundant bearer.

BURBANK.

Of the older sorts this is King. Tree of great vigor, with a broad, sprawling habit of growth, that clearly distinguishes it from all others; it needs close attention in pruning to keep it up in shape. Leaves are large, broad and tough, as the tree is not so inclined to overburden itself as some others, so without thinning fruit is the largest of the older varieties. However, as it usually sets too much

fruit, it should be thinned for best results. Fruit when well grown is 6 to 7 inches in circumference, nearly globular, often a little lop-sided. Color cherry-red, with yellow spots. Three or four circular streaks of russet hue about the cavity distinguish this from any other variety. Flesh deep yellow, very firm and meaty, not quite so sweet as Abundance, but of higher quality. Its firmness makes it a good keeper and grand to ship; fine for family or market. Season here August 20 to Sept. 1. Especially valuable all through the north and west.

NORMAND. Strong, upright-growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties.

WICKSON. Next to the Hale, this is, without doubt, the most promising of all the newer Japans. Tree a very upright grower, often vase-like form, inclined to thickly crowding, slender branches; narrow, tough leaves of glossy, dark green; an early and abundant bearer; **fruit of largest size, often 8 to 9 inches around.** From time fruit is half-grown till nearly ripe it is of pearly white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and color up almost as well as though left on the tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet and delicious; season just following the Burbank Plum.

It fruited quite generally over the country in 1897 for the first time and made friends everywhere. Its inclination to extra early blooming may prove an objection in sections where they have late spring frosts; yet I am inclined to believe that after another year's fruiting **there will be a great rush to plant Wickson.** Extra size trees, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; No. 1 size trees, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

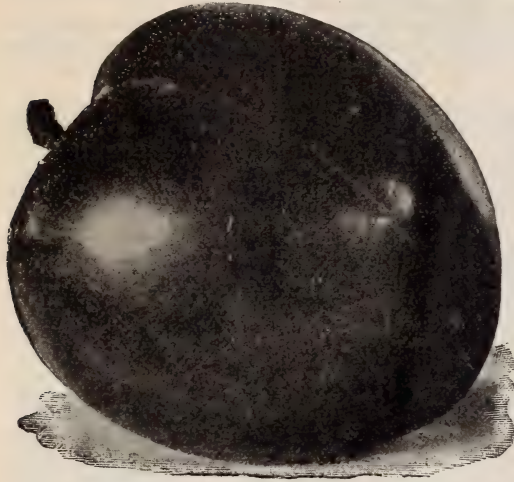
✎ Better book orders early, to secure Wickson.

WAR WITH SPAIN to free Cuba might be justified, but how can any land owner justify himself when he fails to grow every variety of fruit that every "cube-er" land he owns might grow.



WICKSON (natural size).

CHABOT. Tree a strong, upright, somewhat spreading grower, very productive of medium to large, oblong-conical Plums, slighted pointed; yellow, with blush on sunny side before fully ripe.



CHABOT.

Later it becomes a bright cherry-red nearly all over, except on the shady side, which remains yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality; not quite so sweet as Abundance, but a better Plum every way, and its late season of ripening gives it a great market value. Chabot is undoubtedly the true name of this valuable Plum, that has also been known as Chase, Bailey, Yellow Japan, and Orient.

HALE PLUM

The best is good enough for me until I can get something better, and I find it pays to be alert for all good things in the fruit line

as fast as they show up. Abundance, Burbank, Chabot and Satsuma Plums were fast becoming well known when Luther Burbank flashed before the public two nameless new creations, best selections of many thousands of seedlings. Hale and Wickson Plums (then unnamed) were sent east for leading fruit specialists to test. It was my good fortune to be among the first to sample the fruit with Mr. H. L. Fairchild, a man whose opinions on Japan Plums are valued more

highly than those of any other planter in America. The big, deep crimson one was pronounced great and good, better than any other Japan we then knew, but the beautiful, large, round, red and yellow one, with its melting, yellow flesh, was so incomparably sweeter, richer and better, and entirely distinct in flavor from any other Japan, and not excelled even by Imperial Gage, that finest of all old Plums, that we at once recognized a prize of great value. I wanted an orchard of that Plum, and I wanted it quick, too; \$500 was a big price for one tree, but I went for it then and there, and with grafting wood started propagation of the now famous Hale Plum. **I NOW HAVE MORE THAN 10,000 TREES OF IT IN ORCHARDS,** and expect to plant many more.

ROUTE CLOSED

to Klondike over eight months in the year, while the gold fields of profitable fruit culture can be quickly reached at any time via Hale's Trees and Plants.

HALE PLUM is the most vigorous tree of all the Japans, an upright, compact grower, that requires an annual thinning out of the head for the best results of fruitage. Besides an abundance of fruit-buds all over the tree, there are numerous short fruit spurs all through the inside of the tree head, and should spring frost ever come when trees were in bloom, there are enough of fruit-buds on these inside spurs to give a full crop, even though all on the outside be killed! This **strong point in the Hale** is not possessed by any other of the Japans, and ought to insure its fruitage in years when most others fail. To a gentleman in Pennsylvania, Luther Burbank recently wrote: "Hale Plum will yield enough fruit to suit anybody, and every season, too!" Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry-red. Superb in quality; fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, the highest American authority on Japan Plums, in Cornell Bulletin 106, January, 1896, "Revised Opinions of the Japan Plums," says of the Hale Plum:

"A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red, with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, sprightly acid, peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the **BEST IN QUALITY OF ALL THE JAPAN PLUMS.**"



HALE. (See also page 26.)

GLORY! GLORY! GLORY!

BLESSED BE SAN JOSE SCALE! All this talk about it has stimulated better care of trees and orchards; many other insects and diseases are being gotten rid of at the same time. Better fruits and greater profits will come to those who are thoroughly afraid of the scale, and act accordingly.

This is strong testimony as to superior quality of **HALE PLUM**—"the best in quality of all Japan Plums." Luther Burbank, in a letter to us, says: "No one who has ever tested the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior to Hale."

Imperial Gage may approach, but cannot surpass it in deliciousness of flavor. It is beautiful in appearance, will keep two or three weeks after being picked, and, best of all, it comes late, just after the rush of peaches and other Plums is all over, and will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit.

IT IS largest and best-growing tree, with most beautiful colored fruit, superb in quality—no other half as good! Wonderfully productive; will often set ten times as much fruit as a tree should be allowed to hold; late in ripening, long-keeping, superb for table or cooking.

A prize for family or market; if you get one tree you wish you had a hundred, and with a hundred you will wish to make it a thousand!

HALE PLUM is one thing you cannot get too much of. Why, bless you, friends, I cannot begin to tell you how fine it is! **I will tumble the price low down and let you test it,** with the living evidence of its great value in your own gardens. Extra size, 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; No. 1 size, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; No. 2, 3 to 4 feet, \$25 per 100.

SATSUMA. Fruit very large, nearly globular ("Broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep."—*Bailey*); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, good quality. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition after being picked. A grand market sort. Coming in as it does, after all the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a more than ready market.

This Plum has never had a fair show; its blooms are evidently self-sterile, and hence the variety is called unproductive, but mixed with Hale, Chabot, or Wickson in orchard, it is likely to be all right. In my Satsuma orchard, I shall next season insert a bud of some other variety in each tree, and so have a different blooming branch in each Satsuma tree head. The fruit keeps so well and is so superb for stand sale and canning that I am inclined to believe that when we understand it a little better, it will be the most profitable of all the older Japans. Don't neglect Satsuma!

See Page 23 for Prices on Satsuma.

...ASPARAGUS...

In planting the family Asparagus bed, the mistake is usually made in making it too small; get right out into the field with it, in a few long rows, setting not less than 500 plants, and 1,000 will do better. Not one farmer's family in ten ever yet had all the Asparagus it could eat! Is your own family still among the unfortunate? If so, note how little it will cost to make them happy.

PRICES OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS:

Our roots are all strong, quick-grown, 1-year-olds; we no longer handle any 2-year-old roots. The 1-year-olds are better, and nearly as large as ordinary 2-year-old roots. Real 2-year roots, if you get them, are not so good as well-grown 1-year.

PALMETTO. This new Asparagus is now grown extensively by planters for New York and Philadelphia markets, where it sells at top prices on account of its great size and beautiful appearance, average bunches of 15 shoots measuring 13 to 14 inches in circumference. Fine, strong roots, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; extra selected roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. The old standard market variety, everywhere planted, in nearly all market and family gardens, and with good culture has often surpassed all others. Fine, strong roots, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; extra selected roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000; extra roots, \$1.25 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

ELMIRA. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000; extra roots, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH. Entirely distinct, having clear white stalks several inches above ground, while it is as tender and rich as any of the green-tipped kinds. It is a strong grower, stools heavily, and matures early. Our stock of roots is extra fine. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

...RHUBARB...

Rhubarb is a great money crop, and along with asparagus can be marketed at a time when there is little else to be sold from the farm, bringing ready money when most needed.

For field culture, plant 5 feet apart each way. Grow some other crop between it for the first year; after that it will require the whole ground. For the family supply, a dozen good plants will furnish an abundance; where there are less, it is likely to be cut too close.

Do away with your old stools of the old-fashioned sour, stringy, tough variety, and order a dozen roots of our **SUPERB VICTORIA**, which grows to a mammoth size, is very tender, and of a sprightly acid flavor, that does not require one to be a United States senator or member of the Sugar Trust to enable them to use it. Extra choice roots, only \$1 per doz., \$2 per 50, \$3 per 100.

...Peach Talk...



HALE'S PEACHES RIGHT FROM THE SOUTH.

A YEAR ago I hinted at the possibility of excessive peach orchard planting the country over. The mad rush continues, and now, were it not for the disease known as "yellows," we should soon be face to face with such over-production as would make it impossible for the average cultivator to market peaches without loss, much less a profit. Yellows, spreading with greater virulence than ever in 1897, made it clear that it was to be even worse in the future, and that all through the central and northern states, it is to be a hard fight in future to maintain healthy and profitable orchards. Only those who know the yellows, and dread it, and fight it from start to finish, can hope to succeed. I have in fruiting orchards more peach trees than any man on earth, and I know from sad and dearly-bought experience that peach trees grown in any of the central or northern states cannot be depended on as free from yellows, and the only way to secure a healthy orchard at the start is to plant only south-


ern-grown trees, from below the tainted district. Knowing this as I do, I have entirely abandoned growing peach trees at the north, and in future shall only plant and sell trees grown in the far south. They are free from every taint of yellows; to buy other trees is to court failure.

Start right; then keep right with good culture and right feeding. If a wrong start is made, and yellows once gets a foot hold in your orchards, pull up and burn all affected trees, as fast as they appear; it will help to check the spread of disease; but how much better to buy Hale's Georgia-grown peach trees, and be free from yellows at the start!

Southern-grown peach trees ripen up better, and so are more hardy and reliable than Northern-grown ones. Prof. Maynard, in *New England Homestead*, writes: "Most of the northern-grown peach trees do not ripen their wood as well as those from the south, and therefore the latter may be more desirable than the former." M. S. Crull, York county, Pa., writes: "Southern-grown peach trees are my favorite; they always come here with fully developed wood, and never freeze back."

PRICES OF SOUTHERN-GROWN YELLOWS-FREE PEACH TREES.

Where not specially noted all standard varieties will be supplied as follows: Extra size—5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. No. 1 Size—4 to 5 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$70 per 1,000; 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7 per 100, \$50 per 1,000; 2 to 3 feet, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

 You can buy trees at less price, but you cannot afford to take the risk. No one will dare to guarantee northern-grown trees. The varieties I offer cover the longest season, from mid-July to October.

Some Good Peaches.

Sneed. Extra early, white-fleshed; good. July 20.

Triumph. Extra early, yellow; large and fine. July 25.

Waddell. Early; large and fine. August 1. Special price.

Carman. Yellow skin, white-fleshed, extra quality. August 5. Special price.

Early Rivers. Creamy white, with blush. August 10.

St. John. Yellow, productive; fine early sort. August 15.

Mountain Rose. White-fleshed, rose-red covering. August 20.

Lady Ingold. Yellow, high quality, best of Crawford type. August 25.

Connecticut. Large, hardy, early, yellow. August 27. Special price.

Early Crawford. Yellow, large and sweet. September 1.

Champion. Large, hardy, early, yellow. Sep. 1.

Elberta. Large, productive, yellow. Sept. 5.

Crosby. Hardy, yellow; superb quality; always inclined to overbear. September 10.

Stump. White, rosy cheek; fine. Sept. 15 to 20.

Late Crawford. Extra, large, late. September 20 to 25.

I think big money can be made from fancy early peaches, even in the far north, for no matter what might be coming from the south, luscious home-grown peaches will always command higher prices. Early peaches of the past have mostly been small and inferior. I have been searching for years for early peaches of fine size and quality, and at last have found them. After planting 20,000 of them in orchard, I am ready to give others a chance! See next page for my "Three Graces."

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE. Great chance; fruit crops next two years ought to more than pay for it; one year may do it. Address, M. L. COLEMAN, Ansonia, Conn.

The Three Graces.

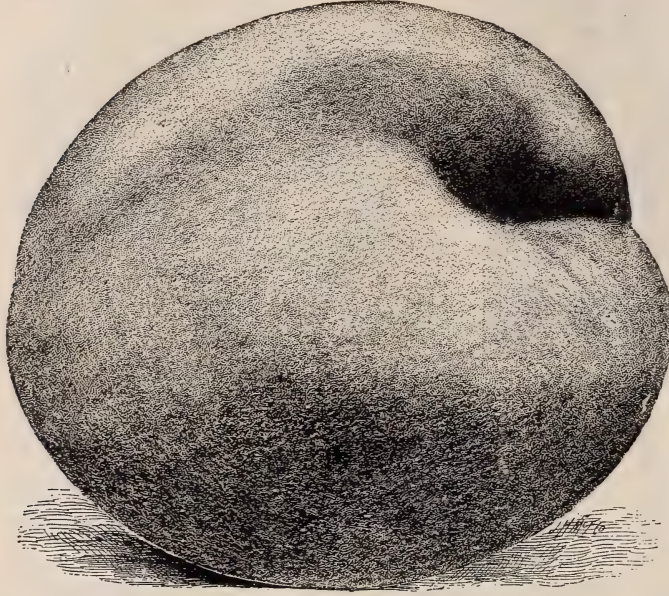
✦ WADDELL.

This remarkable new Peach belongs to the North China type, which is the most hardy, vigorous and reliable of any class we have. The tree is a heavy, stocky grower, with the low, spreading habits so distinctive of its class, and while it is not quite so irregular as Sneed, it is somewhat like it. Its fruit-buds and blooms are among the most hardy, and twice since 1890 it has produced

a full crop of fruit when other standard varieties all about have failed entirely.

I believe, except in very rare instances, it will prove to be a sure annual bearer, which is an exceedingly strong point in its favor.

Mr. Waddell, the originator writes me: "The blossoms were frozen stiff one year and yet bore a crop of fruit when other varieties were all killed." The fruit is of medium to large size, oblong, rich, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side, often covering two-thirds of the Peach; skin thick, flesh firm, rich, sweet and melting when fully ripe; freestone; almost as large and fine in appearance as Belle of Georgia or Oldmixon, but ripens fully a month



WADDELL.

ahead of those superb varieties, or soon after August 1, here in central Connecticut.

A hardy Peach of such size and beauty, ripening so early, is bound to be profitable; fruit from 100 Waddell trees in early August is likely to bring more money than the fruit of 500 other trees in September. I am willing to risk my Peach reputation on the claim that Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest-keeping Peach of its season yet tested.

Extra size trees—\$1 each, \$8 per doz., \$50 per 100. No. 1 size—50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100. Light size trees—by mail, \$1 for two, \$4 per doz.

✦ CARMAN.

Closely following Waddell we have in Carman another Peach of North China type that promises great value. The originator says it is either a seedling of or sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive, and fruit practically rot-proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh of creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. *The Rural New-Yorker* first described it some years ago as an extra large, yellow Peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of Elberta type, but is not strictly a yellow Peach, neither is it white. *The Texas Farm and Ranch* says: "Carman Peach is of large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best-flavored early Peach we know; the skin is tough, and it is just the Peach to ship a long distance."

J. S. Kerr, the noted fruit-grower, says: "Think of an Elberta in size, appearance and quality, ripening in season with Early Rivers, or twelve days after Alexander; practically frost, rot and curculio-proof; vigorous, prolific, of finest appearance and flavor, with ability to carry in good order from Texas to New York. Such is the Carman!" I early saw its great value, and at once bought the entire right of propagation for Connecticut and Georgia. I knew it was a good thing to have in orchard. See illustration on back cover page.

3 to 4 ft. trees—50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100. 2 to 3 ft. trees—35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. 1 to 2 ft. trees—by mail, three for \$1, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

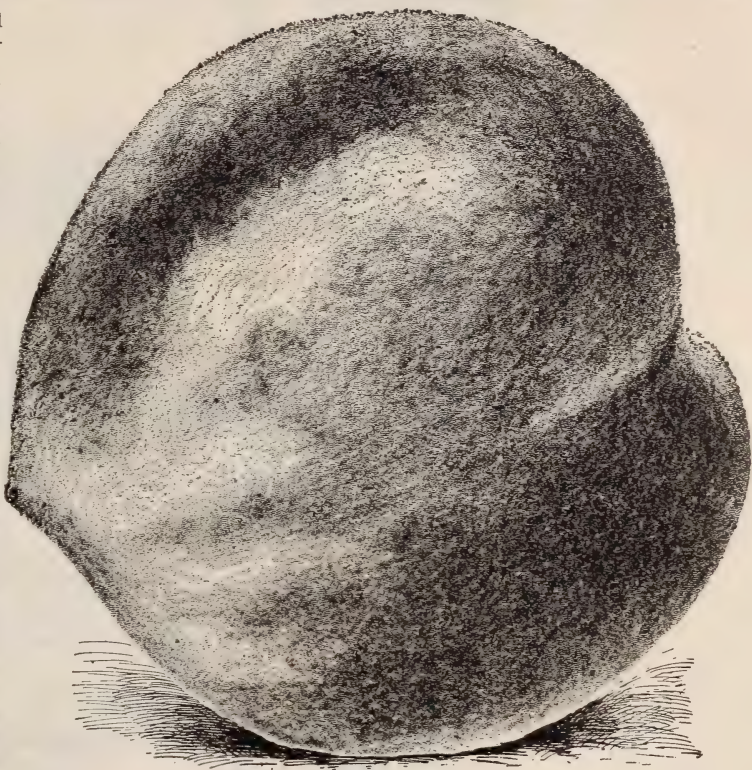
A MINISTER WHO SWEARS

not at all and has a healthy interest in fruit culture HAS MORE FUN and can do more good in the world than the other fellow with dyspepsia and a long face. My ministerial friends who grow fine fruits always have a heap of sunshine in their preaching. I start them right!

CONNECTICUT. (New.) A hardy New England seedling that originated here some ten years ago from seed of Pratt pollenized by Hill's Chili. Tree vigorous, hardy, with **frost-proof** fruit-buds of Crosby type. Fruit large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high-flavored. Ripens before Early Crawford.

Here in the north-western section of the United States, where we have occasionally a few warm days in winter, with the temperature above 50, and then in 24 hours a drop to 12, 15, and often 20 below zero, many of the standard varieties of Peaches cannot be depended upon to fruit every year. Often the Crawford and others of that class will be killed two years out of three, and it is highly important to find native varieties with strong constitutions, hardy in wood and fruit-bud, and able to stand these trying conditions of climate without injury. Of well-known varieties, Crosby and Hill's Chili are of this type, fruiting when all others fail; the latter, however, is so uninviting in appearance as not to sell well in market.

In the Connecticut we have tree and fruit-bud vigorous, tough and hardy as Crosby or Hill's Chili. The fruit is of



CONNECTICUT.

great size, handsome appearance and superior flavor, and ripens the earliest of any large yellow Peach. It is a direct descendent of the "old-time Grandfather's yellow Peaches," so abundant all through southern New England 50 years ago; **frost-proof**, large, beautiful and high-flavored. In recommending it to our customers we feel that we are doing much for the encouragement of the Peach industry in sections where more tender varieties cannot be grown.

1896 saw practically a total failure of the Peach crop in northern New Jersey, New York and all New England, yet "**Connecticut**" fruited freely, and was the only Peach on exhibition at the summer meeting of the State Pomological Society; superb specimens, 8 inches and more in circumference, were shown by the Hon. J. M. Hubbard, Peach Commissioner of the state. An orchard of Connecticut Peaches would have given the happy owner a fortune in 1896.

Extra selected trees—\$1 each, \$8 per doz.; No. 1, 3 to 4 ft. size—50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 ft.—\$1 for three, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100; 1 to 2 ft.—\$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

PEARS. All the leading standard varieties, both Standard and Dwarf, first-class trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

QUINCES. Orange, Rea's Mammoth, Angers, Meech's Prolific and Champion, 50 cts. each, \$15 per 100; extra-sized trees, 75 cts. each, \$25 per 100.

CHERRIES. Trees of all the leading standard sorts, including both Heart and Bigarreau sections, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$12 to \$20 per 100.

APPLES. Trees of all the leading standard varieties, 35 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

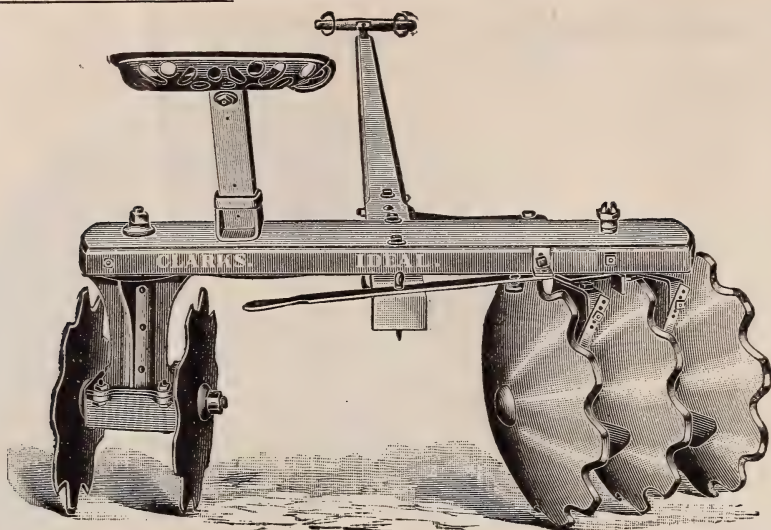
CRAB APPLES. Leading standard sorts, 50 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

APRICOTS. Leading standard varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Harris is now generally considered the best for this section of country. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Special quotations on large lots of any fruit trees. Can sell some varieties Apples, Pears and Cherries as low as \$8 to \$10 per 100.

KLONDIKE GOLD may MEAN fortunes to a few; **STARVATION AND DEATH TO MANY; DON'T, PLEASE DON'T, RISK IT, BOYS!** For one-fourth the money it will cost to make the trip, I will furnish trees and plants that will surely bring more gold.

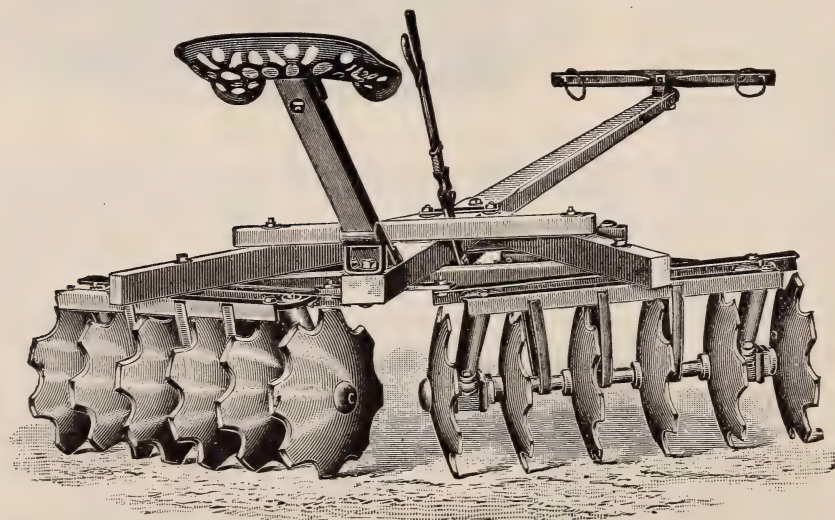
CUTAWAY HARROWS



The above Cut represents

The Ideal or California Cutaway

Designed expressly for the cultivation of orchards. This is the tool that is used so extensively on the Pacific coast.



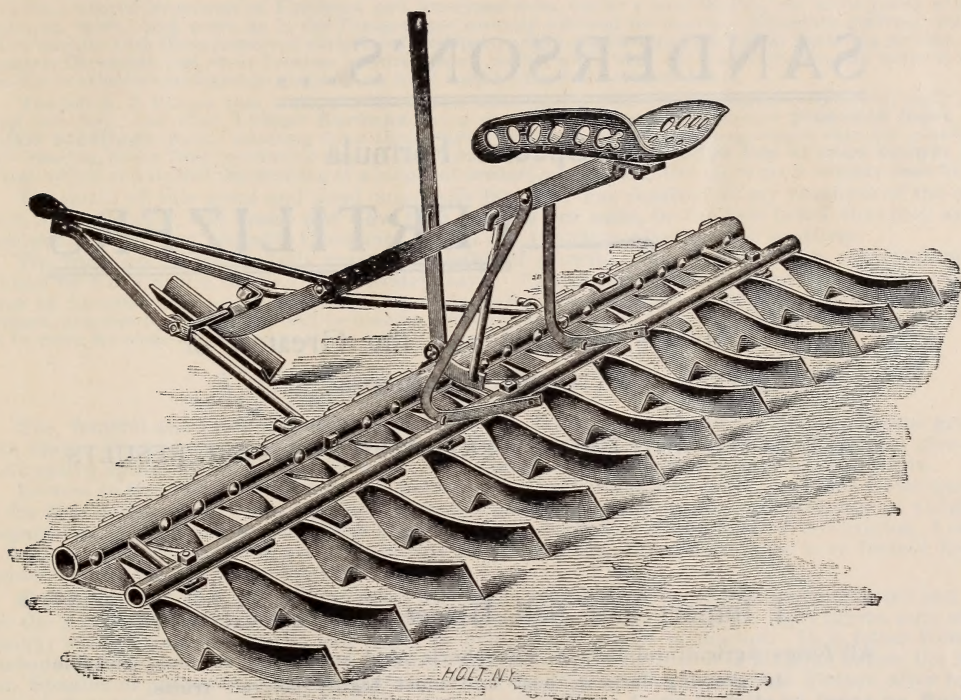
The above Cut represents our

A-6 Steel Frame Orchard Harrow

Which is made either with or without Extension Head. Being reversible, it is especially well adapted for the cultivation of orchards. Send for special illustrated circular.


THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY
Higganum, Conn.

"ACME" Pulverizing Harrow Clod Crusher and Leveler



This implement is in constant use on the Hale farms

SENT ON TRIAL To be returned at my expense
if not entirely satisfactory . . .

 Adapted to all soils, all work. Crushes, cuts, lifts, pulverizes, turns, levels, in one operation. Made of CAST STEEL and Wrought Iron. Practically Indestructible. Cheapest Riding Harrow on earth. \$8 and up.

N. B.—I deliver free on board cars at conveniently located distributing points.

Pamphlet mailed free.

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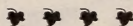
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Special Formula

FERTILIZERS

Always Reliable and the Greatest of
Crop Producers

ALL SOILS AND CROPS FERTILIZED FOR BEST RESULTS



I Import and Sell Direct to Fruit-Growers

All forms Agricultural Potash, Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen most suitable
to growing largest, best and most highly colored fruits.

ALL HALE'S FRUITS

for years past have been grown with my fertilizers

• • • Send for free Circular. Correspondence solicited • • •



LUCIEN SANDERSON

Importer Agricultural Chemicals

MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZERS

Office and Works - - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

... The Coe Chestnuts ...

Have for some years past been sought after by every one interested in the new nut industry that is soon to turn many acres of cheap sprout lands into profitable nut orchards.

Over two million dollars' worth of nuts are annually imported into this country—large, showy Chestnuts, but not nearly so sweet and tender as our American sweet Chestnuts. To combine the large size of the foreign nuts with the sweetness of the American Chestnuts has frequently been attempted. Great size and fair quality have been secured by crosses of European and American nuts, but as a rule they do not unite freely with our American stocks, and some, as is the Paragon, are severely affected by weevils; wherefore grafting over our native sprouts with these improved varieties of European origin is a slow and somewhat uncertain process. The Japanese Chestnuts and their crosses, however, more readily unite with our native stocks, and make it easily possible to establish commercial orchards on what would otherwise be waste lands.

The late A. J. Coe, of this state, the oldest and most experienced nut culturist in the east, early recognized this fact, and when **Luther Burbank**, from the finest of Japanese varieties **produced more than 10,000 seedlings** (finally selecting from these **three sorts** possessing the long-sought valuable qualities of early bearing, hardy trees, producing nuts of great size and high quality), **Judge Coe at once bought them** at high prices and started the grafting of a large nut orchard, contracting with me to grow nursery trees for him.

The death of this great and good man early last year has resulted in my purchase of the entire stock of these nuts, and **trees are now first offered for sale**, in the firm belief that they are unquestionably the most valuable Chestnuts known for American planting and grafting.

The trees are all particularly graceful in habit of growth. The United States pomological publication on Nut Culture in the United States, says: "The Japanese Chestnut makes a smaller tree than either of the other species, and is a valuable introduction. It has slender branches and handsome foliage, is of compact, symmetrical habit, and will be found a useful ornamental tree for small plantations where there would not be room for some of the larger shade trees."

A USEFUL ORNAMENTAL TREE.

Yes, fruitful and profitable ones, too, are the Coe Japanese Chestnuts. Ornament home grounds with them, plant them in orchard, and from the cultivated trees from year to year cut cions and graft native sprout lands. **It is the most profitable horticultural industry now in sight.**

Letters to Mr. Coe from all over the world have been turned over to me, and this Catalogue will be the first notice of any trees for sale. Coming under my control in the very last days of Catalogue preparation, and not having made my usual accurate study for the purpose of description, I cannot as fully describe these three great Chestnuts as I would like, though all three have fruited here in Connecticut as well as in our Georgia nursery.

COE'S EARLY. Of the three this is the strongest grower; it is longer jointed and more like the American sorts. It is an early and abundant bearer of extra large, light brown nuts of fine quality, which ripen very early, and ought to bring fancy prices in market. In a letter from Mr. Burbank, he speaks of it as being of excellent flavor and so early that it is all gone before the American, Spanish or average Japan Chestnuts ripen. The editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, after testing nuts of this variety, as received from Mr. Coe, says: "**Coe's Early is fully as large as Paragon and at least its equal in quality.**"

COE, or Mammoth Sweet Japan, is the one great Chestnut for size, quality and adaptability to American culture. The tree is of upright, somewhat spreading, habit. Of it Mr. Burbank says: "**The best of more than 10,000 seedlings;** a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat, glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut." A great big fellow like this, and sweet as our little Americans, ripening ahead of them, it will please the family and bring big money. I am figuring on \$8 to \$10 per bushel for these nuts for years to come.

HALE. This has been known as the "18-month Chestnut," on account of its wonderful fruiting qualities, the original tree being grown from seed and **producing nuts 18 months after the seed was planted!** In Georgia 3-inch grafts put in below ground in March produced trees 6 to 8 feet high the same season, and **these trees fruited freely the same year!** Nothing like this on record anywhere that I can learn. The tree is the most beautiful of all the Japan Chestnuts that I have seen. It is of low, spreading habit, with numerous slender, very short-jointed twigs, with narrow, long-pointed leaves, of very dark, glossy green. It has a willowy, drooping habit that will command a place for this tree on the most select lawn, and its early and persistent fruiting will make it profitable in field and orchard. The burs have a very thin paper shell; the spines are short and not thickly set on outside; each always contains three fine, large, plump nuts of rich, dark seal-brown color, sweet and tender: **all nuts and very little bur.** Burbank says it is about midway in size between the sweet American and the largest Japans. With him the tree has never failed to produce all the nuts it could carry, and it is very early. In a letter to Mr. Coe he wrote: "**It may be set down fairly as the most wonderful nut tree of the century.**" In this opinion I fully concur. Writing of Hale and Coe's Early, the U. S. pomologist says: "Both varieties were found to be sweeter than any other Japanese Chestnuts we have tested." J. W. Kerr, of Maryland, who has had much experience with all strains of Chestnuts, writes *The Rural New-Yorker*: "In my opinion the Chestnut for commercial growing in this country will be one of the Japanese strain. I base this opinion on its freedom from weevil injury as compared with the improved kinds of the Spanish strain."

The late Andrew S. Fuller, in one of his valuable horticultural contributions, wrote: "Japan Chestnuts should become popular as ornamental trees, leaving out of account the excellent edible nuts."

The number of trees for sale is very limited. NO GRAFTING WOOD FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE.

Price of 2-year trees, \$5 each; the set of 3 trees, \$12.

Address all orders to

J. H. HALE, South Glastonbury, Conn.



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RASBERRY

Superior Quality and Uniform Grade
Guaranteed by this Label on
HALE'S FRUITS
ALWAYS BEST IN MARKET
Scientifically Grown and Fully Ripened
Marketed by Advanced Methods
LARGEST CRATCH GROWERS
OF THE WORLD
J. H. HALE
20000 TREES
SAME ALL THROUGH "U.C. TOP. U.C. ALL."

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HALE'S
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A HALE PLUM
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